

April 2013



M O N T H L Y L A B O R REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

People with a disability in 2012: a visual essay

Differences in union and nonunion compensation, 2001–2011
Where did we indulge? Consumer spending during the asset boom



U.S. Department of Labor
Seth D. Harris, Acting Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Erica L. Groshen, Commissioner

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Schedule of Economic News Releases, May 2013

Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, May 01, 2013	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for March 2013
Wednesday, May 01, 2013	10:00 AM	Quarterly Data Series on Business Employment Dynamics for Third Quarter 2012
Thursday, May 02, 2013	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for First Quarter 2013
Friday, May 03, 2013	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for April 2013
Tuesday, May 07, 2013	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for March 2013
Monday, May 13, 2013	10:00 AM	Extended Mass Layoffs for First Quarter 2013
Tuesday, May 14, 2013	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for April 2013
Wednesday, May 15, 2013	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for April 2013
Thursday, May 16, 2013	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for April 2013
Thursday, May 16, 2013	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for April 2013
Friday, May 17, 2013	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for April 2013
Wednesday, May 22, 2013	10:00 AM	Labor Force Characteristics of Foreign-born Workers for 2012
Wednesday, May 22, 2013	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for April 2013
Wednesday, May 29, 2013	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for April 2013

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The BLS calendar contains publication dates for most news releases scheduled to be issued by the BLS national office in upcoming months. It is updated as needed with additional news releases, usually at least a week before their scheduled publication date.

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People with a disability in 2012: a visual essay

Terence M. McMenamin

In 2008, six questions were added to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to identify people with a disability. The six disability-related questions were developed through the efforts of multiple federal agencies and disability experts over the course of several years. The questions used by the CPS for measuring disability are prefaced by the following:

This month we want to learn about people who have physical, mental, or emotional conditions that cause serious difficulty with their daily activities. Please answer for household members who are 15 years old or over.

This introduction is then followed by the six questions:

- 1. Is anyone deaf or does anyone have serious difficulty hearing?*
- 2. Is anyone blind or does anyone have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?*
- 3. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does anyone have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?*
- 4. Does anyone have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?*

5. Does anyone have difficulty dressing or bathing?

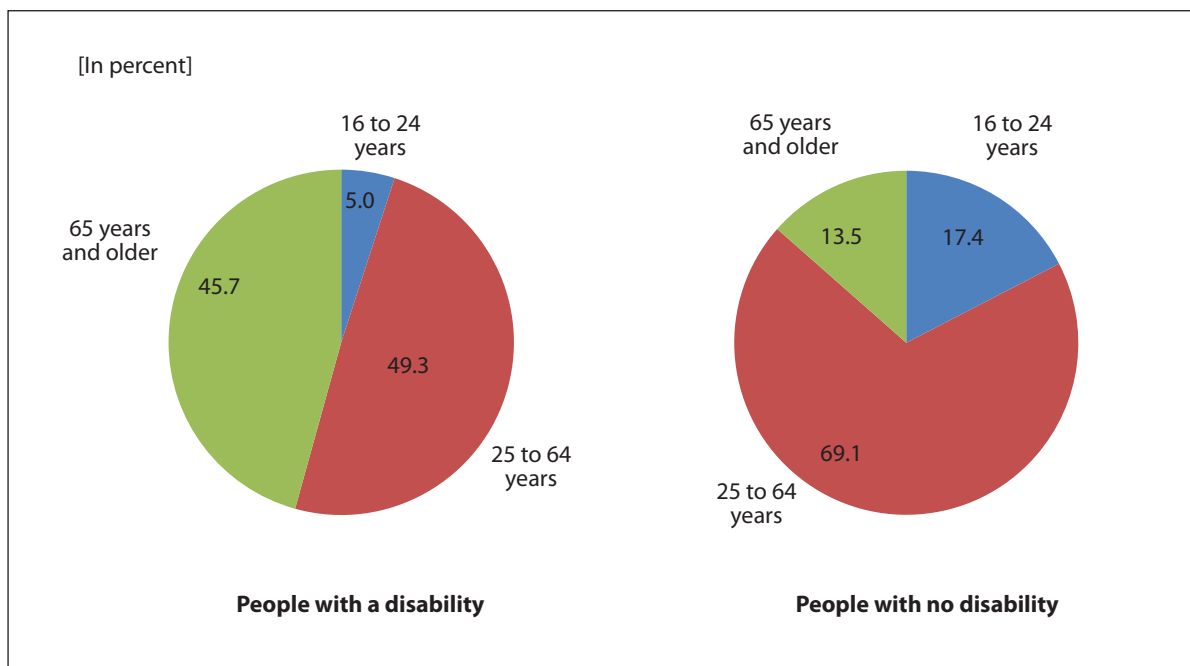
6. Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does anyone have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

A response of yes to any of the six questions is required to classify a person as having a disability.

The CPS, which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households that provides information on the labor force status, demographics, and other characteristics of the nation's civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over. The addition of the disability-related questions made such data available for the first time specifically about people with a disability. More information about the CPS disability-related questions is available online at: http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faq.htm.

This visual essay presents information on the employment status and other labor force characteristics of people 16 years and over with a disability in 2012. All of the charts present annual average data for 2012. This essay was prepared by Terence M. McMenamin, an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Email: cpsinfo@bls.gov.

1. People with a disability are more likely to be ages 65 and over than people with no disability

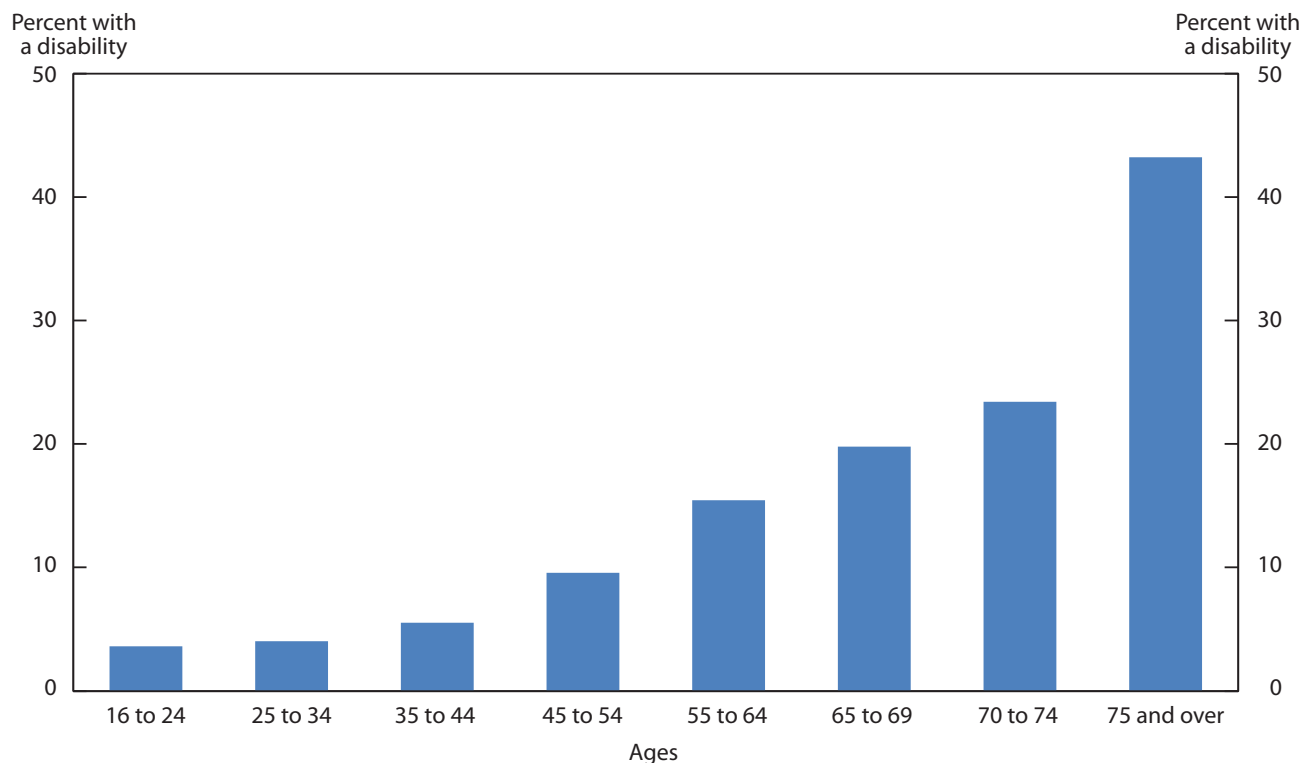


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- In 2012, 45.7 percent of people with a disability were ages 65 or older; in contrast, only 13.5 percent of people with no disability were in that age group.
- Among people with a disability, the proportion ages 16 to 24 was 5.0 percent; in contrast, among people with no disability, the proportion in that age group was 17.4 percent.

2. Older people are considerably more likely than younger people to have a disability

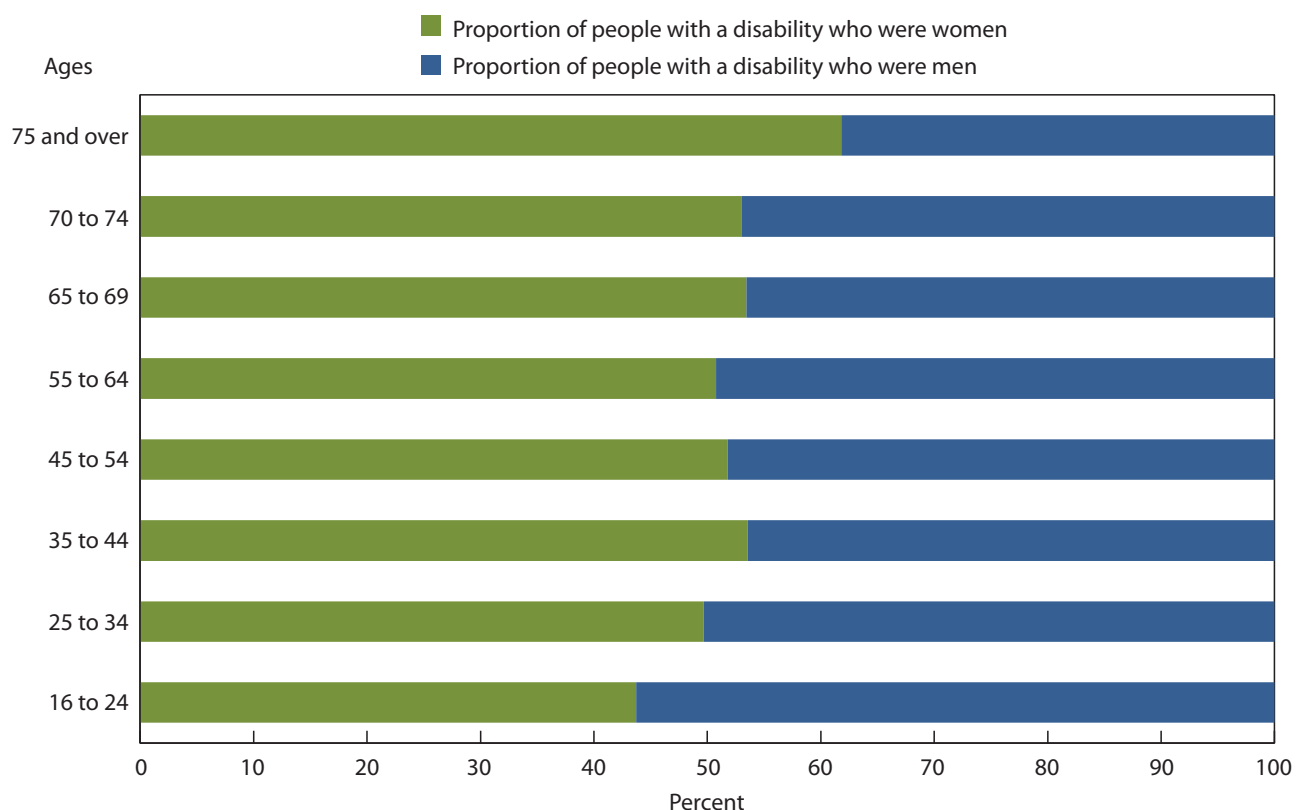


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The primary reason such a large proportion of those with a disability were 65 years and over is because the likelihood of having a disability increases dramatically with age.
- The proportion of people with a disability was around 5 percent or less for those below 45 years of age. This proportion rose to about 10 percent among people ages 45 to 54 and continued increasing with age, rising to 43 percent among those 75 years and over.

3. Older people with a disability are more likely to be women

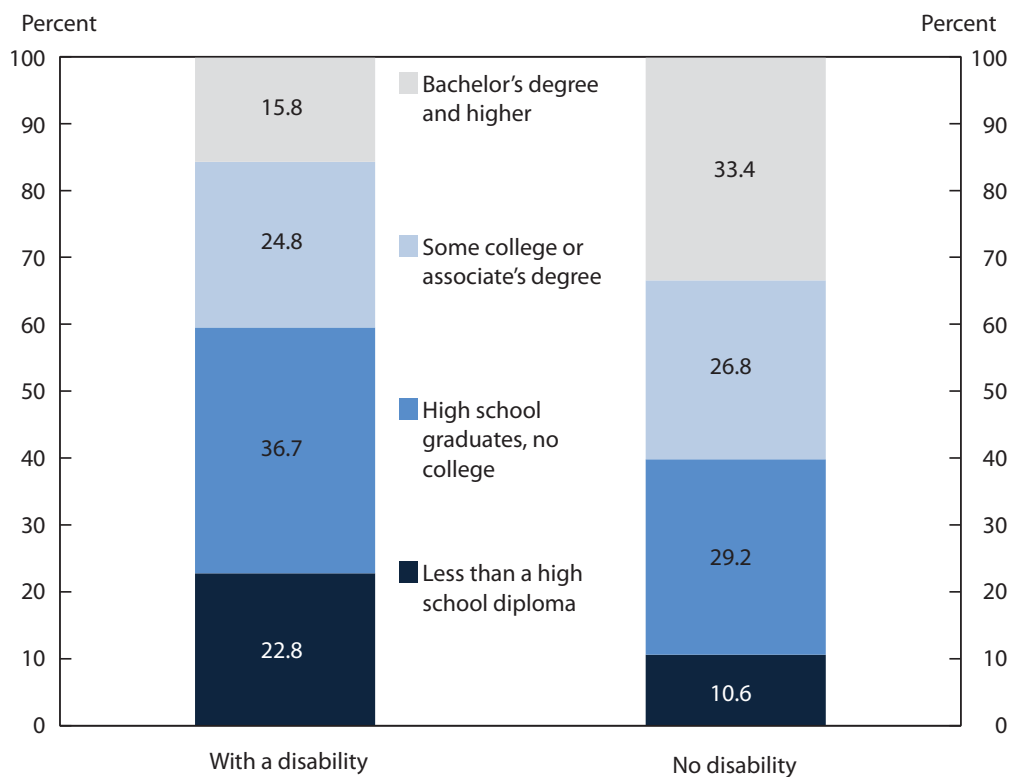


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- In older age groups, women tend to make up an increasingly large share of people with a disability. This partly reflects the longer life expectancy of women.
- Although the overall population of people 16 to 24 years of age was about evenly split between men and women, nearly 3 out of every 5 people with a disability in this age group were men.

4. Educational attainment is lower for people with a disability

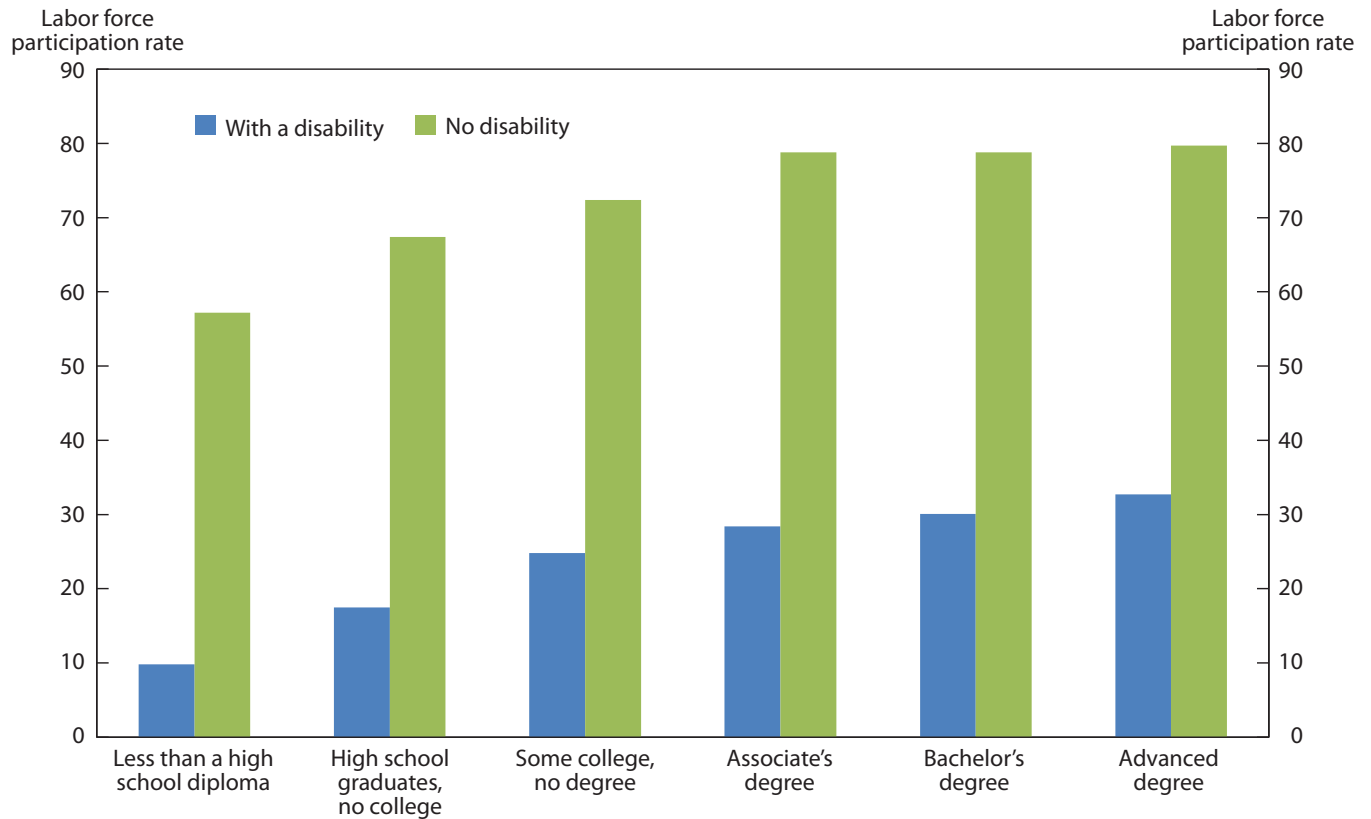


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 25 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- About 3 out of 5 people ages 25 and over with a disability had a high school education or less, whereas 3 out of 5 people in the same age group but with no disability either had a college degree or had attended at least some college.
- The proportion of people with a disability who did not graduate from high school—about 23 percent—was more than twice as high as for people without a disability.

5. At each level of educational attainment, people ages 25 and over with a disability have a lower labor force participation rate than people with no disability

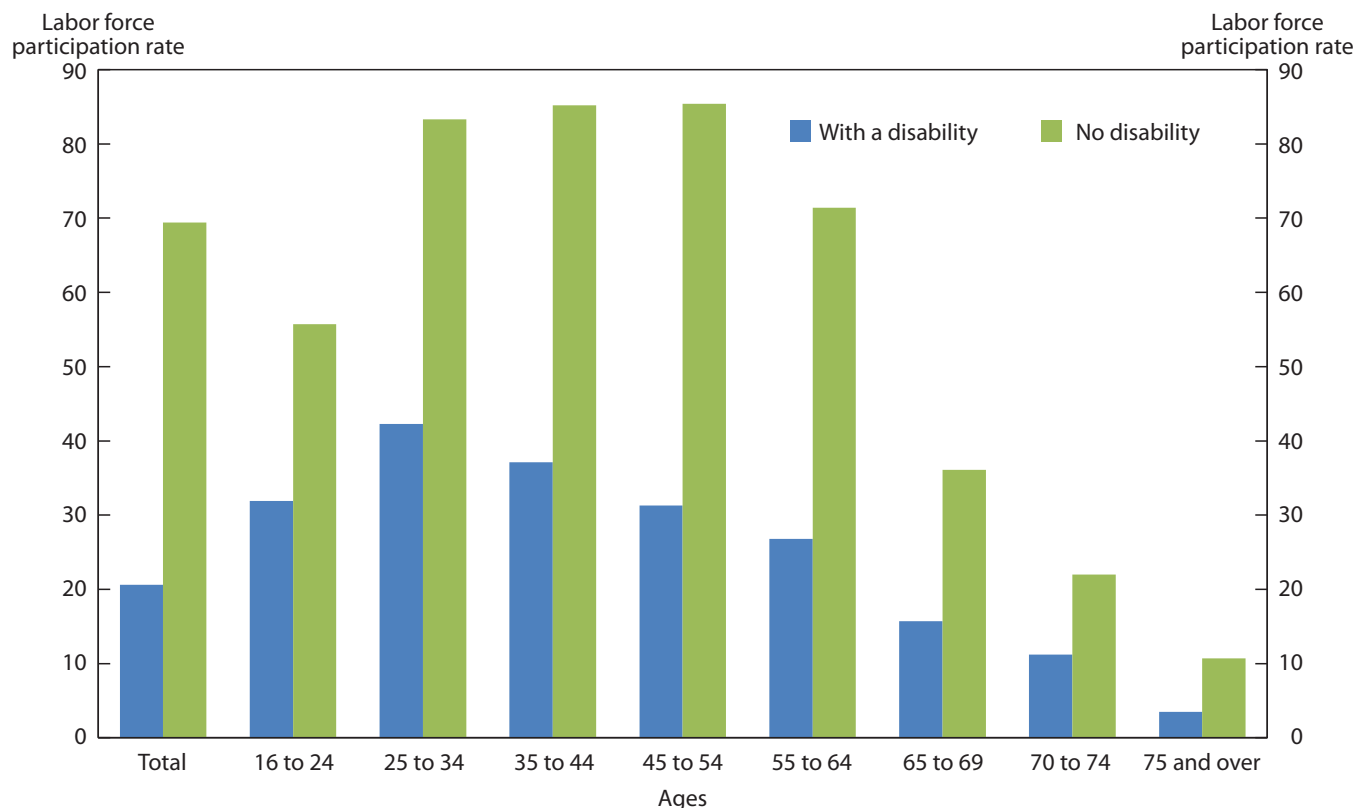


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 25 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Labor force participation rates are higher among people with greater educational attainment regardless of disability status. However, people with a disability had lower labor force participation rates at all levels of educational attainment than did people with no disability.
- In 2012, the labor force participation rate of people with a disability was highest for those who held an advanced college degree—32.7 percent. This compares with a participation rate of 79.7 percent for those with no disability who held an advanced degree.

6. Within each age group, people with a disability have a lower labor force participation rate than people with no disability

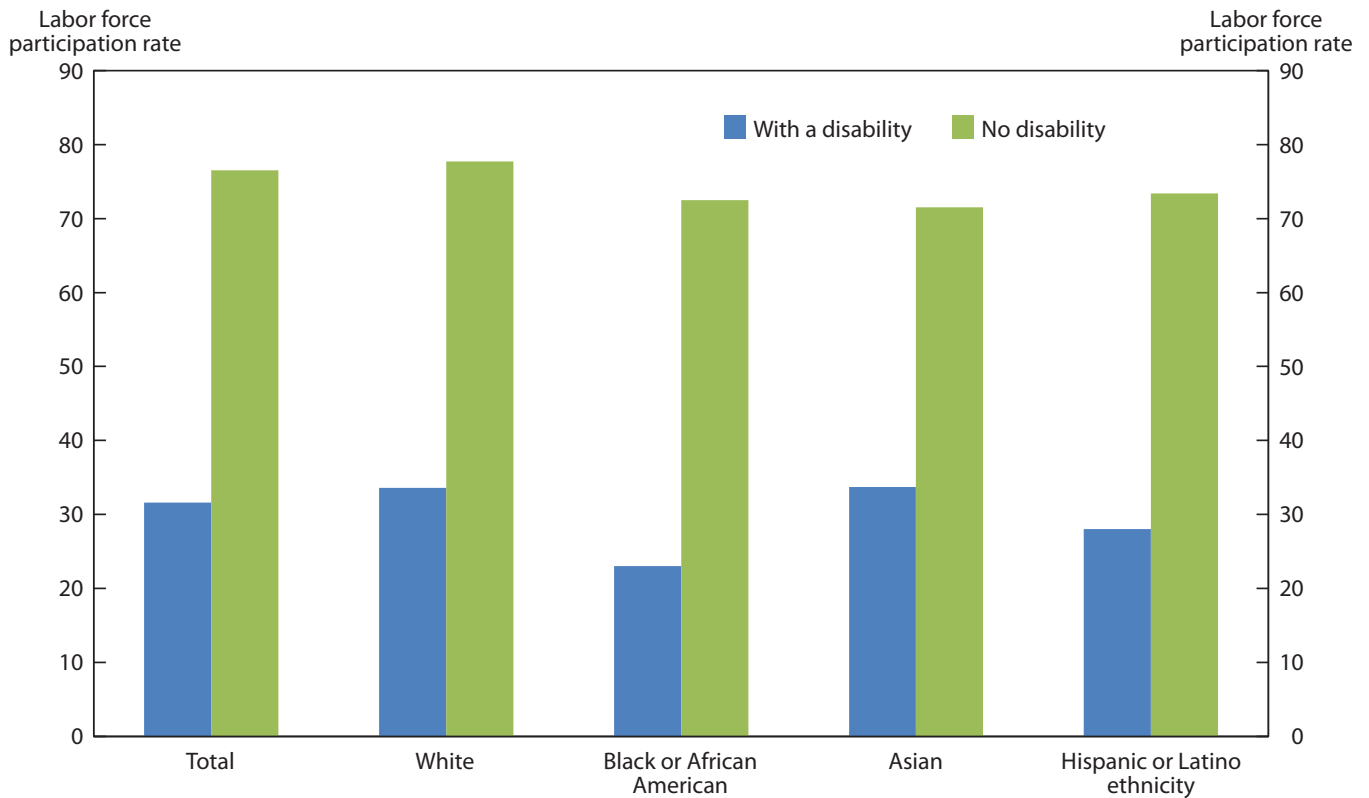


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Labor force participation for people with no disability was highest for those ages 25 to 54, with a large decline among older age groups. In contrast, labor force participation for those with a disability was highest for 25- to 34-year-olds but declined steadily starting at age 35.
- The labor force participation rates for people ages 65 and over were much lower than for people in younger age groups, both for those with and for those without a disability; however, even among people ages 65 and over, there was a large difference between the labor force participation rates of those with a disability and of those without.

7. Within each major race and ethnicity group, people ages 16 to 64 with a disability are less likely to participate in the labor force than people with no disability

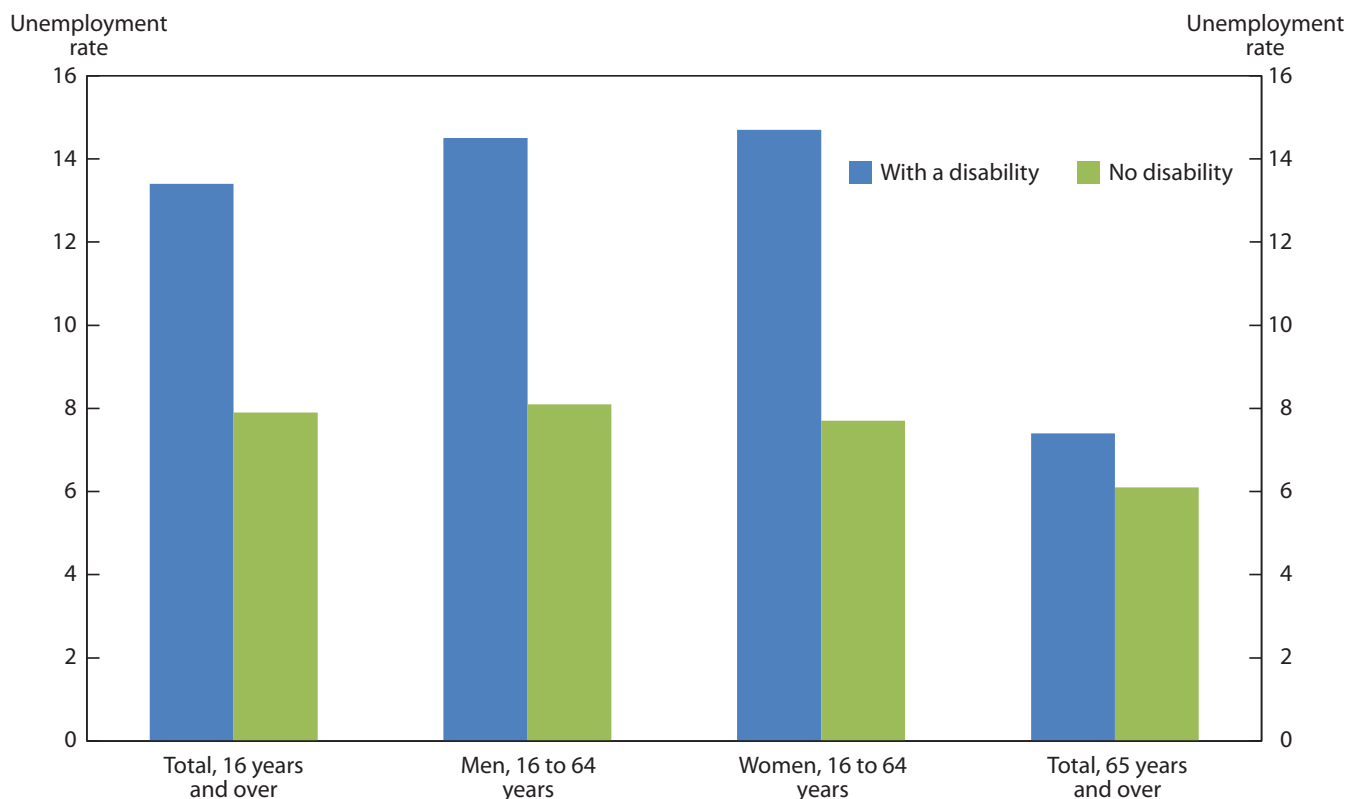


NOTE: People of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race. Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 to 64.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Regardless of race or ethnicity, people ages 16 to 64 with a disability were much less likely to participate in the labor force than people with no disability; their labor force participation rates in 2012 were 31.6 percent and 76.5 percent, respectively.
- The labor force participation rate for people with a disability who were White (33.6 percent) or Asian (33.7 percent) was higher than for people with a disability who were Black (23.0 percent) or Hispanic (28.0 percent).

8. The unemployment rate for people with a disability is higher than for people with no disability

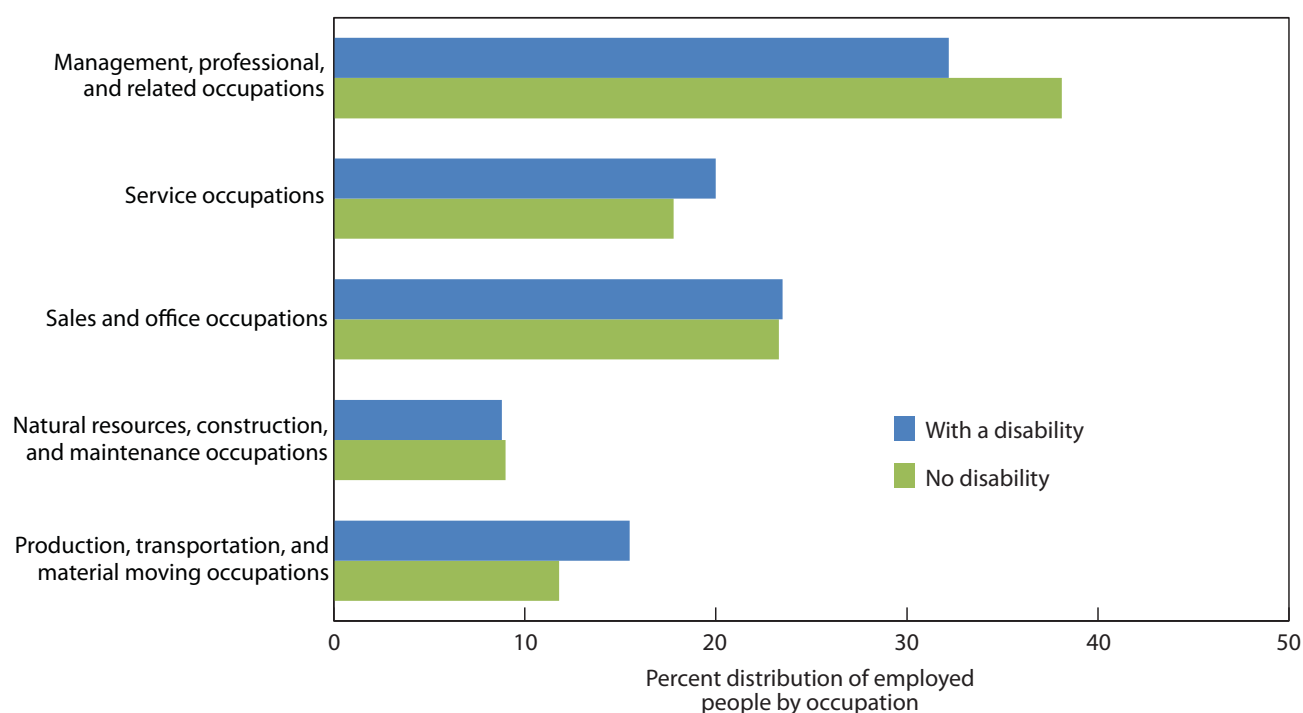


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Since 2008 when data on the labor force status of people with a disability first were collected, the unemployment rate for people with a disability has remained considerably higher than that for people with no disability. In 2012, the unemployment rate for people with a disability was 13.4 percent, compared with 7.9 percent for those with no disability.
- Similarly, among people ages 16 to 64, the unemployment rate in 2012 was much higher for those with a disability. Men ages 16 to 64 with a disability had an unemployment rate of 14.5 percent, compared with 8.1 percent among those with no disability. Among women in this age group, those with a disability had an unemployment rate about twice as high as those without a disability; their rates were 14.7 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively.
- People ages 65 and over had lower unemployment rates than younger people, regardless of disability status. The difference in the unemployment rates between those with and without a disability was less pronounced than among younger people.

9. Employed people with a disability are less likely than those with no disability to have managerial and professional jobs and more likely to have production jobs

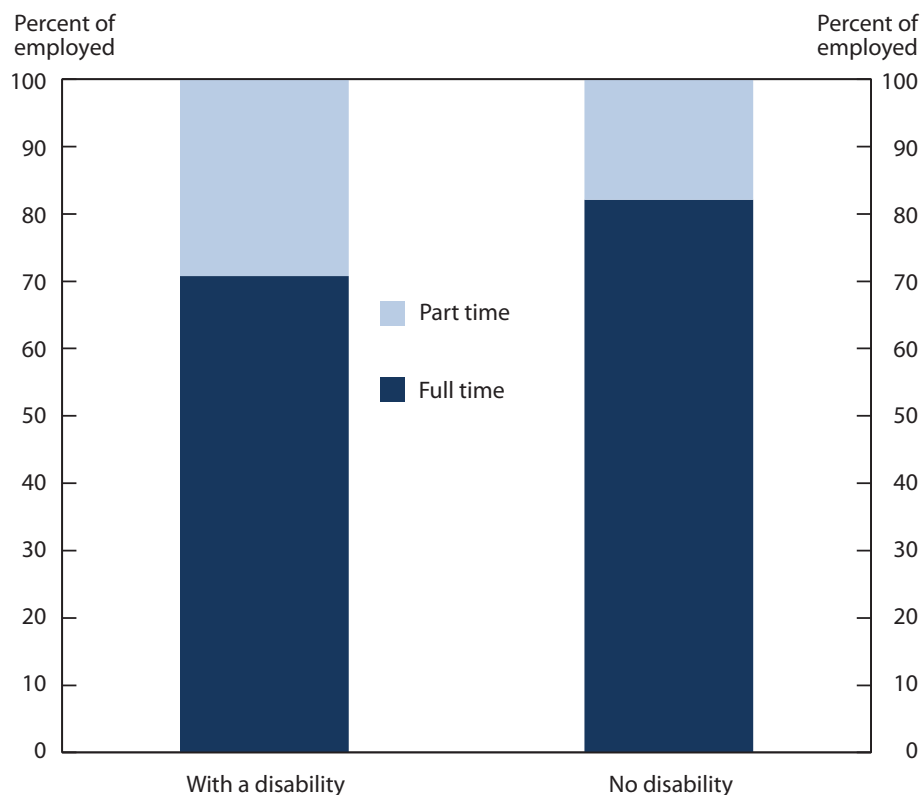


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Employed people 16 years and over with a disability were more likely in 2012 to work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations than were those with no disability (15.5 percent versus 11.8 percent). This pattern also held for service occupations (20.0 percent versus 17.8 percent).
- Employed people with a disability were less likely than those with no disability to be in management, professional, and related occupations—32.2 percent compared with 38.1 percent.

10. Employed people ages 16 to 64 with a disability are more likely to work part time than people with no disability

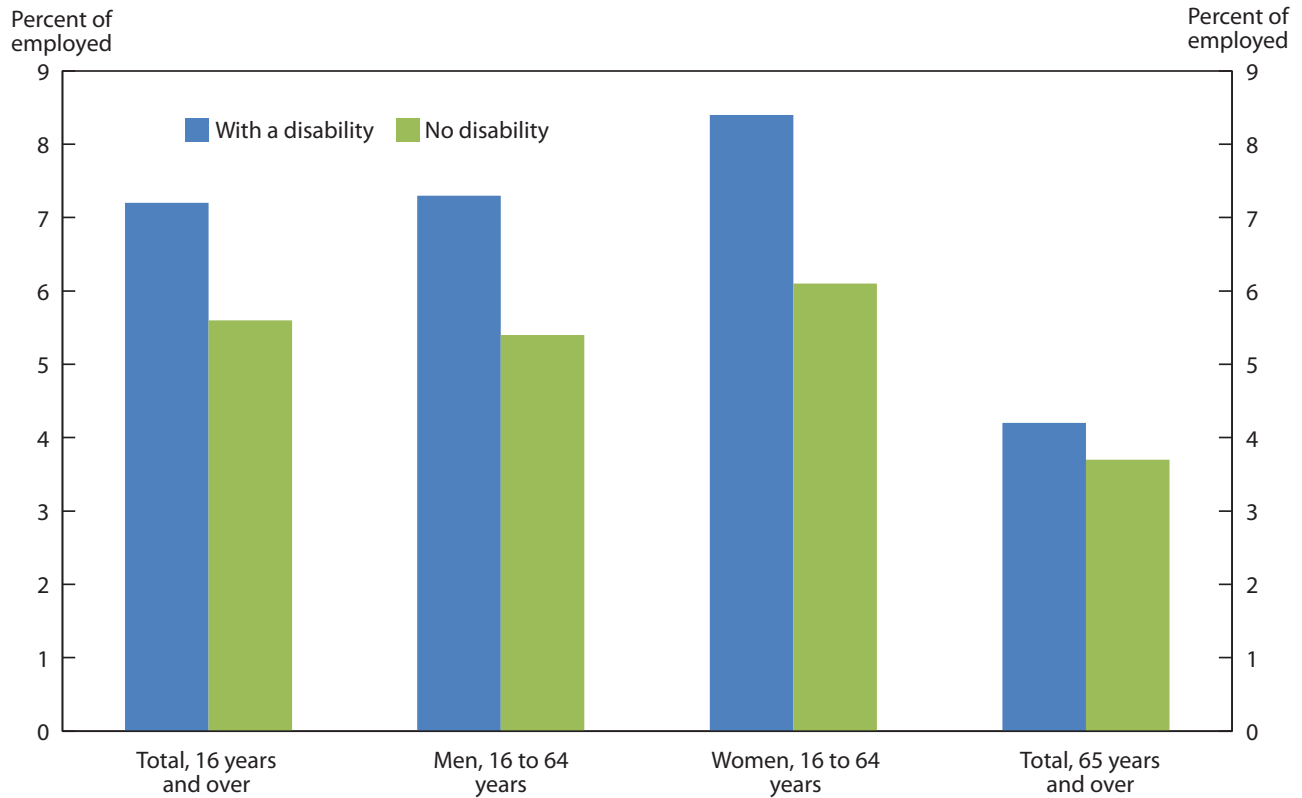


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 to 64.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- In 2012, nearly 1 in 3 workers ages 16 to 64 with a disability usually worked part time—that is, less than 35 hours per week—compared with about 1 in 5 workers with no disability.
- Employed people ages 65 and over with a disability were also more likely to usually work part time than those with no disability.

11. Employed people with a disability are more likely than those with no disability to work part time for economic reasons

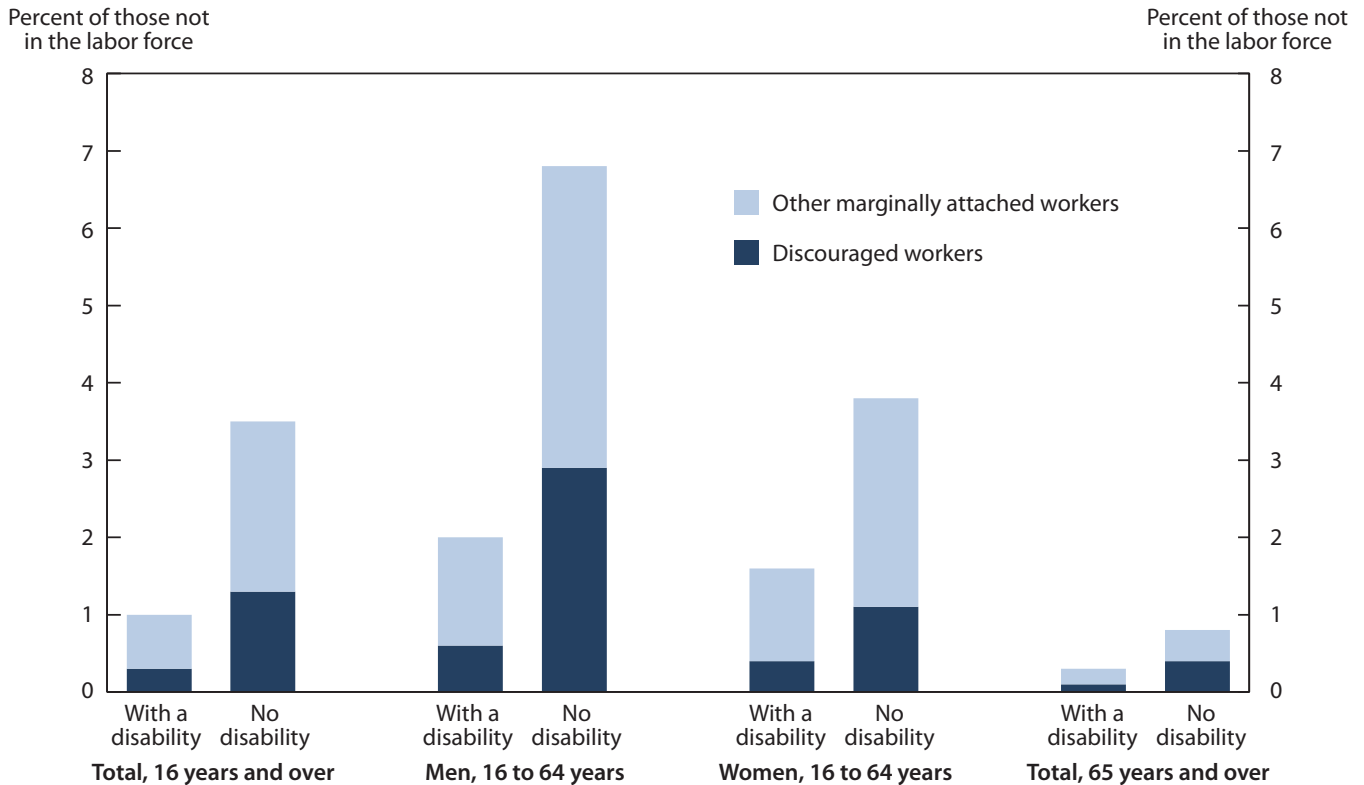


NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- People with a disability were more likely to work part time because of economic reasons than were people with no disability—7.2 percent compared with 5.6 percent. Those who worked part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job are classified as working part time for economic reasons (also referred to as involuntary part time workers).
- The difference was most pronounced among workers ages 16 to 64. Among workers ages 65 and over, the incidence of involuntary part time work was about the same regardless of disability status.

12. Regardless of disability status, relatively few people not in the labor force are marginally attached to the labor force



NOTE: Data are 2012 annual averages for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Relatively few people not in the labor force—that is, people neither working nor actively looking for work—showed some attachment to the labor market. Of those not in the labor force, only 1.0 percent of people with a disability were classified as marginally attached to the labor force, compared with 3.5 percent of people with no disability. People marginally attached to the labor force wanted to work, were available for work, and had looked for a job at some point in the prior 12 months but not in the past 4 weeks.
- People ages 65 and over who were marginally attached to the labor force accounted for less than 1 percent of those not in the labor force regardless of disability status.
- Some people who were marginally attached to the labor force were classified as discouraged workers. These people suspended their job search for at least one of the following reasons: they think no work is available, they could not find work, they lack schooling or training, employers think they are too young or old, or other types of discrimination. Only a very small proportion of those not in the labor force were discouraged workers, whether they had a disability or not (0.3 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively).

Differences between union and nonunion compensation, 2001–2011

Union workers continue to receive higher wages than nonunion workers and have greater access to most employer-sponsored employee benefits; during the 2001–2011 period, the differences between union and non-union benefit cost levels appear to have widened

George I. Long

Recent data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that, on average, union workers receive larger wage increases than those of non-union workers and generally earn higher wages and have greater access to most of the common employer-sponsored benefits as well.¹ These trends appear to persist despite declining union membership.² The National Compensation Survey (NCS) measures compensation levels and benefit provisions for many worker and industry characteristics. This article uses NCS data to examine some of the similarities and differences between union and nonunion compensation during the period from 2001 to 2011.

Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) show that 14.8 percent of wage and salary workers (or nearly 18 million employees) were represented by a union in 2001, compared with only 13.0 percent (more than 16 million employees) in 2011.³ In addition, data from the Economic Policy Institute show nearly identical trends: almost 15 percent of workers were covered by a collective bargaining agreement in 2001, but only 13.1 percent were covered by such an agreement in 2011.⁴ The NCS considers a worker to be in a union occupation when all of the following conditions apply:

- A labor organization is recognized as the bargaining agent for all workers

in the sampled occupation.

- Wage and salary rates are determined through collective bargaining or negotiations.
- Settlement terms must include earnings provisions and may include benefit provisions.
- These provisions are embodied in a signed, mutually binding collective bargaining agreement.

Compensation data from the NCS include separate data by bargaining status. Data showing the rate of change in employer compensation costs (from the Employment Cost Index) have been available by bargaining status since 1976. Data on actual compensation costs (from the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation program) have been available since 1986.⁵

Employer Costs for Employee Compensation

According to March 2001 Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) data, wages and salaries for private industry union workers averaged \$18.36 per hour while those for nonunion private industry workers averaged \$14.81 per hour. Union workers' wages were also higher in March 2011, averaging \$23.02 per hour for union workers compared with \$19.51 per hour for nonunion workers. Historically, union wage levels have been consistently higher in all reference periods between 2001

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Table 1. Employer costs per hour worked, wages and salaries and benefit costs by bargaining status, private industry workers, March 2001 to March 2011

Reference date	Union wages	Nonunion wages	Wage Difference	Union total benefit costs	Nonunion total benefit costs	Benefit cost Difference
March 2001	\$18.36	\$14.81	\$3.55	\$9.45	\$5.18	\$4.27
March 2002	\$19.33	\$15.38	\$3.95	\$10.09	\$5.41	\$4.68
March 2003	\$19.95	\$15.69	\$4.26	\$10.72	\$5.67	\$5.05
March 2004	\$20.32	\$16.21	\$4.11	\$11.61	\$6.06	\$5.55
March 2005	\$20.76	\$16.72	\$4.04	\$12.41	\$6.38	\$6.03
March 2006	\$21.24	\$17.32	\$3.92	\$12.83	\$6.71	\$6.12
March 2007	\$21.92	\$17.92	\$4.00	\$13.35	\$6.90	\$6.45
March 2008	\$22.46	\$18.49	\$3.97	\$13.82	\$7.15	\$6.67
March 2009	\$22.76	\$19.06	\$3.70	\$13.82	\$7.33	\$6.49
March 2010	\$22.90	\$19.21	\$3.69	\$14.26	\$7.46	\$6.80
March 2011	\$23.02	\$19.51	\$3.51	\$14.67	\$7.56	\$7.11

and 2011. (See table 1.)

In addition to the estimates of wages and salaries, the ECEC program also produces estimates of average cost of employee benefits per hour worked by a number of employee and employer characteristics. However, data users should use caution when making comparisons of average per-hour costs of benefits across the various employee groups because the ECEC estimates represent averages of employer costs incurred on behalf of all employees—those who have access to benefits and those who do not, as well as those who choose to participate in benefits and those who do not. As a result, estimates of average per-hour-worked benefit costs calculated in this manner reflect not only the “pure” costs of benefits for employees in a given employee group, but also the incidence (access and participation) of benefits among the workers in this group.⁶

Benefit costs were higher for union workers than for nonunion workers for all of the quarters presented in table 1. In March 2001, the average benefit costs were \$9.45 per hour worked for union workers but only \$5.18 per hour worked for nonunion workers. The average total benefit cost was \$14.67 per employee hour worked for union workers in March 2011 but only \$7.56 per employee hour worked for nonunion workers. While the difference between union and nonunion wages has remained fairly consistent over time, the difference between union and nonunion benefit costs appears to have widened.⁷ In addition, although the difference in dollar per hour compensation

costs between union and nonunion workers has increased, the cost difference on a percentage basis has remained stable: on average, total benefit costs to employers of nonunion workers have consistently remained at about half those to employers of union workers.

Occupational differences

The ECEC data provide occupational labor cost estimates for the entire nation. These national occupational pay estimates originate from previously unpublished ECEC data from December 2011. They afford a unique view of union and nonunion pay differences among various occupational groups both in private industry and in state and local government. (See table 2 and charts 1–3.)

Management, professional, and related occupations. In December 2011, union-represented civilian⁸ workers in management, professional, and related occupations earned an average of \$37.37 per hour while their nonunion counterparts earned only \$34.60 per hour. In private industry, there is a different pattern among workers in this occupational group: those represented by unions earned an average of \$32.95 per hour, while those not represented by unions earned \$35.70 per hour. The wage advantage for nonunion workers in this occupational group reflects the concentration of union workers in certain relatively low-paying occupations in business and financial operations, such as claims adjusters, accountants, and training specialists. Among state and local government workers in this occupational group, those in unions earned an average of \$38.44 per

Table 2. Employer costs per hour worked, by occupational group and collective bargaining status, December 2011

Occupation	Civilian			Private industry			State and local government		
	Union	Non-union	Difference	Union	Non-union	Difference	Union	Non-union	Difference
All workers	\$26.88	\$20.15	\$ 6.73	\$23.04	\$19.84	\$3.20	\$31.24	\$23.01	\$ 8.23
Management, professional, and related	\$37.37	\$34.60	\$ 2.77	\$32.95	\$35.70	\$-2.75	\$38.44	\$29.64	\$ 8.80
Service	\$19.83	\$10.54	\$9.29	\$16.17	\$10.16	\$6.01	\$22.84	\$14.23	\$ 8.61
Sales and office	\$17.93	\$15.96	\$1.97	\$16.60	\$15.98	\$0.62	\$19.64	\$15.54	\$ 4.10
Natural resources, and construction	\$28.93	\$18.67	\$10.26	\$29.69	\$18.71	\$10.98	\$25.29	\$18.06	\$ 7.23
Production, transportation, and material moving	\$21.79	\$14.42	\$ 7.37	\$21.78	\$14.40	\$ 7.38	\$21.84	\$15.34	\$ 6.50

hour while those not in unions earned \$29.64 per hour.

Sales and office occupations. According to ECEC data for December 2011, unionized sales and office workers generally earned more than their nonunion counterparts. Civilian unionized sales and office workers earned an average of \$17.93 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts earned \$15.96 per hour. In private industry, unionized sales and office workers earned an average of \$16.60 per hour, compared with \$15.98 for nonunion workers in this group (although this difference is not statistically significant⁹). In state and local government, sales and office workers represented by unions averaged \$19.64 per hour while those not represented by unions earned \$15.54 per hour. The occupational distribution varies greatly between the public and private sectors, as a larger percentage of private industry workers are employed in low-paying sales occupations such as cashiers.

Service occupations. ECEC data for December 2011 show that unionized service workers earned more than nonunionized service workers. Among all civilian workers in this occupational group, those who were unionized earned an average of \$19.83 per hour while their nonunion counterparts earned only \$10.54 per hour. In private industry, unionized service workers earned an average of \$16.17 per hour, compared with \$10.16 per hour for nonunionized service workers. In state and local government, unionized service workers averaged \$22.84 per hour while service workers who were not unionized earned \$14.23 per hour. The occupational differences between the public and private sectors are significant, with highly skilled occupations—such as police and firefighters—dominating

state and local government and low-skilled restaurant and cleaning service occupations prevailing in private industry.

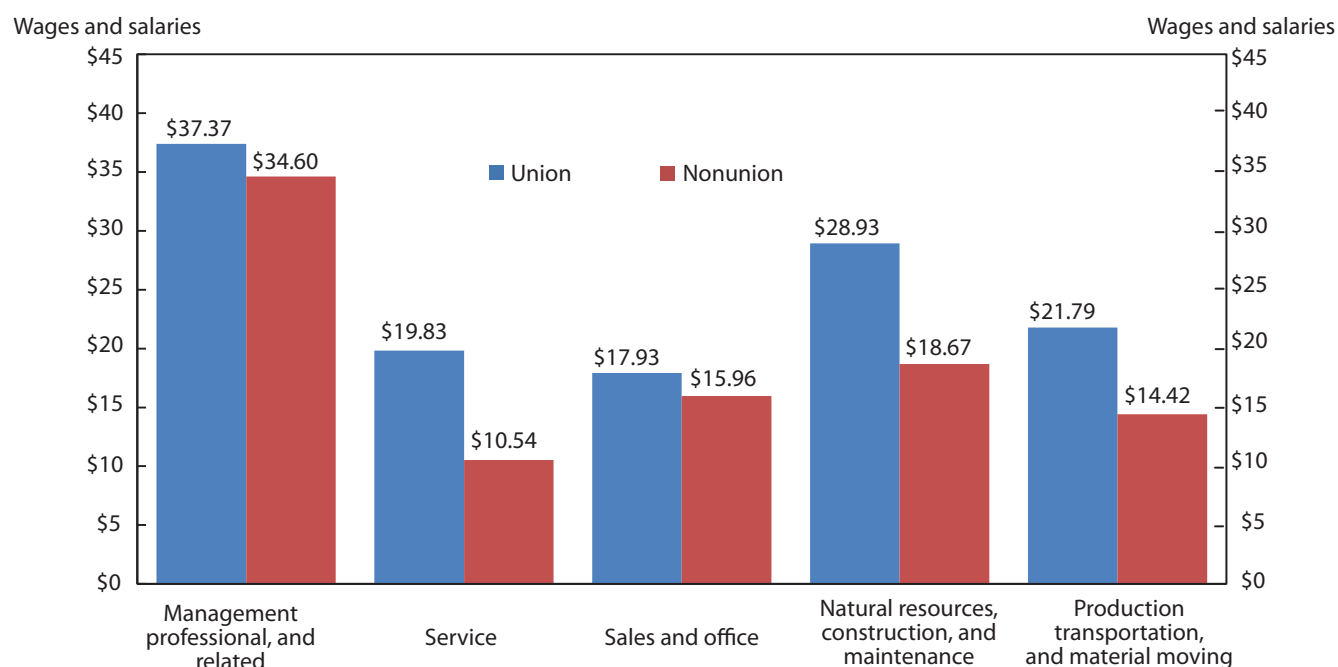
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. Similar to the situation for workers in service occupations, unionized workers in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations—regardless of whether in the public or private sector—had higher hourly wages than their nonunionized counterparts. Unionized civilian workers in this occupational group earned an average of \$28.93 per hour, while those not represented by unions earned \$18.67 per hour. In private industry, unionized workers averaged \$29.69 per hour while nonunionized workers averaged \$18.71 per hour. Unionized natural resources, construction, and maintenance workers in state and local government averaged \$25.29 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts averaged \$18.06 per hour.

Production, transportation, and material moving occupations. This occupational group also had higher wages for union workers than for nonunion workers in both the public and private sectors. Among all civilian workers, unionized production, transportation, and material moving workers earned \$21.79 per hour compared with \$14.42 per hour for nonunion workers. In private industry, unionized workers in this occupational group averaged \$21.78 per hour while nonunionized workers earned \$14.40 per hour.

Employment Cost Index

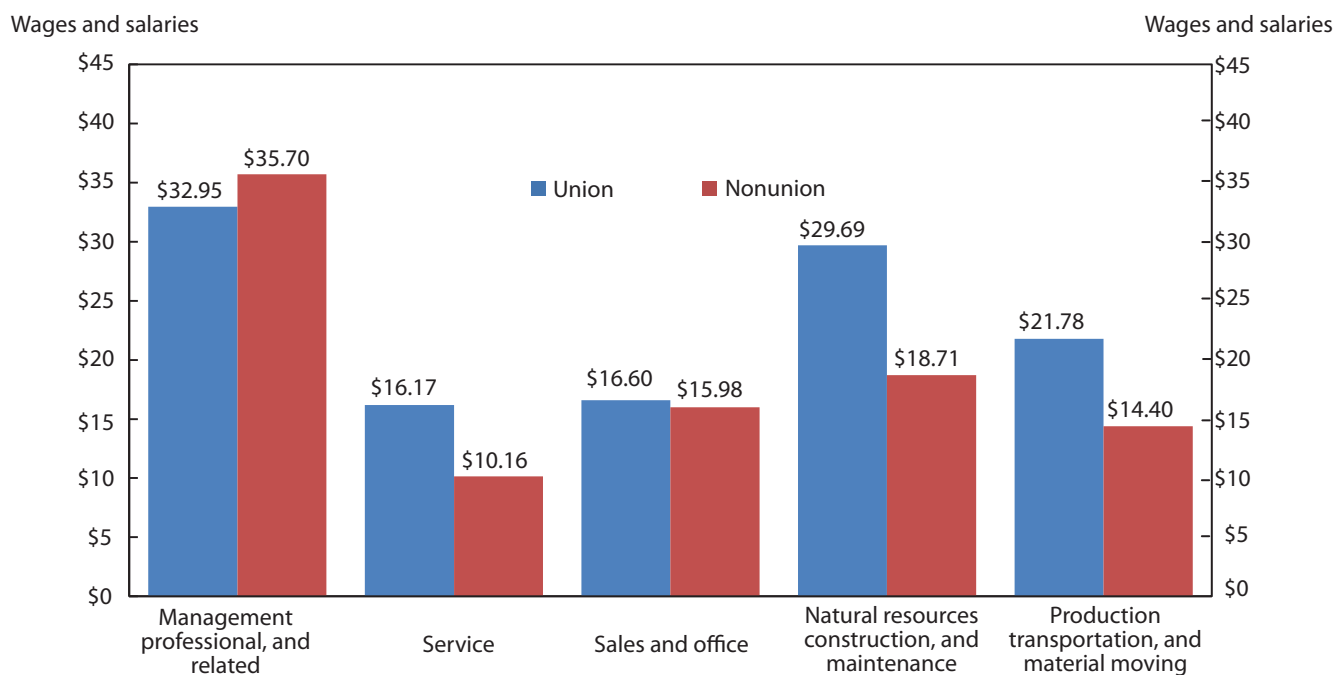
Data from the Employment Cost Index (ECI) show that union wages rose faster than nonunion wages in 2002. The results varied from 2003 to 2005, but increases in

Chart 1 Wages and salaries by bargaining status and occupational group, civilian workers, December 2011

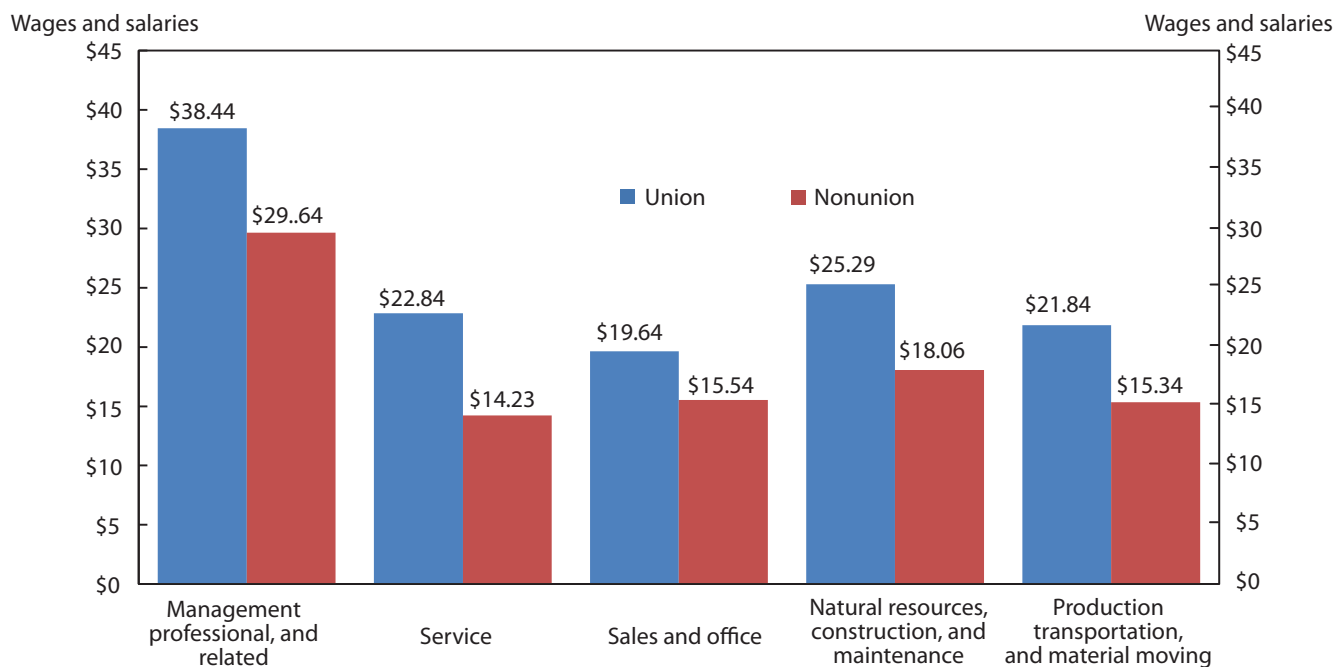


SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Chart 2. Wages and salaries by bargaining status and occupational group, private industry workers, December 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Chart 3. Wages and salaries by bargaining status and occupational group, state and local government workers, December 2011

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

nonunion wages outpaced the increases in union wages in 2006 and 2007. During the first half of 2009, the growth of union and nonunion wages slowed, but in the last quarter of 2010 and throughout 2011, union wages and nonunion wages increased at nearly identical rates. (See chart 4.) The ECI data also show that benefit costs for union workers rose faster than benefit costs for nonunion workers during most of 2004, as well as in the latter half of 2010, but in general, increases in benefit costs for union workers were fairly similar to those for nonunion workers. (See chart 5.)

Benefit incidence data

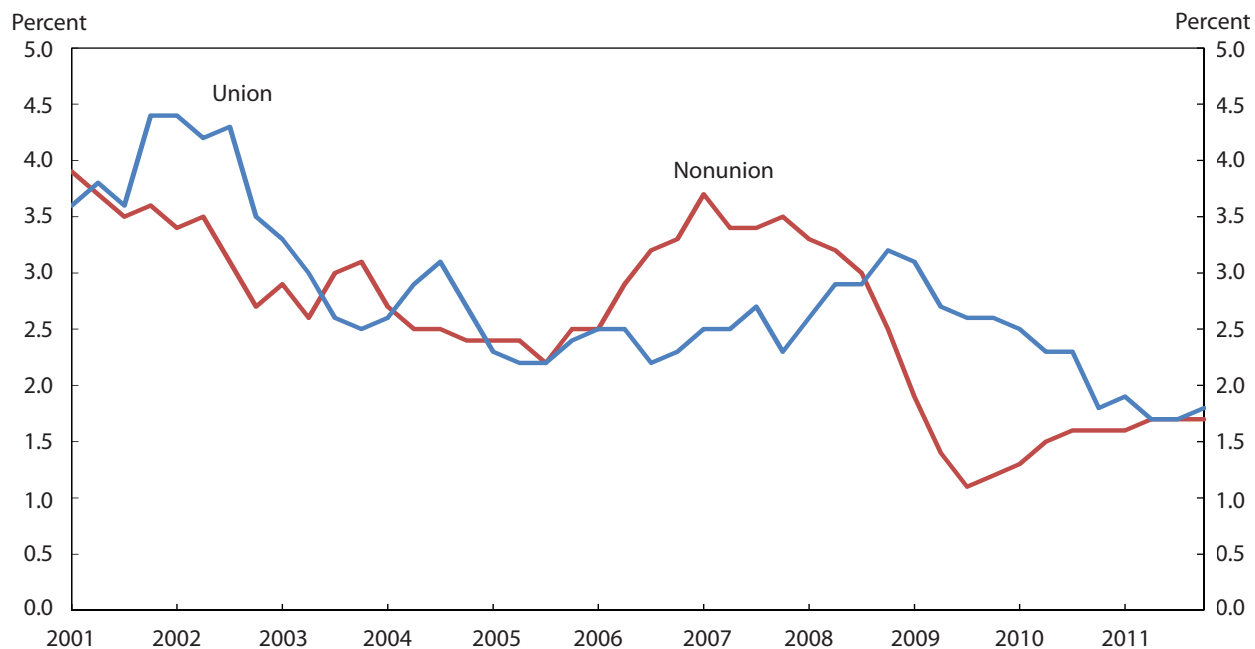
Recent data from the NCS show that union workers also tend to have greater access than their nonunion counterparts to most of the common employer-sponsored benefits.¹⁰ (See table 3.) Union workers generally have greater access to retirement benefits, medical benefits, and most types of paid leave. The union workers' greater access to employer-sponsored benefits tends to be reflected in higher average benefit cost levels.¹¹ Although union workers usually had greater access to most employee benefits, some

notable exceptions include defined contribution retirement plans and civilian and state and local government paid vacation plans.¹² (See table 3.)

THIS ARTICLE ANALYZED UNION and nonunion compensation from the BLS National Compensation Survey (NCS). The Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) data show that from 2001 to 2011, union workers in private industry generally had higher pay and higher total benefit cost averages than private-sector nonunion workers. The ECEC data also show that in December 2011, union workers earned more in all of the major occupational groups except sales and office occupations, where the differences in private sector pay were not statistically significant. A look at total compensation cost trends for union and nonunion workers showed that the actual dollar costs increased more for union workers than for nonunion workers, but on a percentage basis, these cost differences were nearly the same.

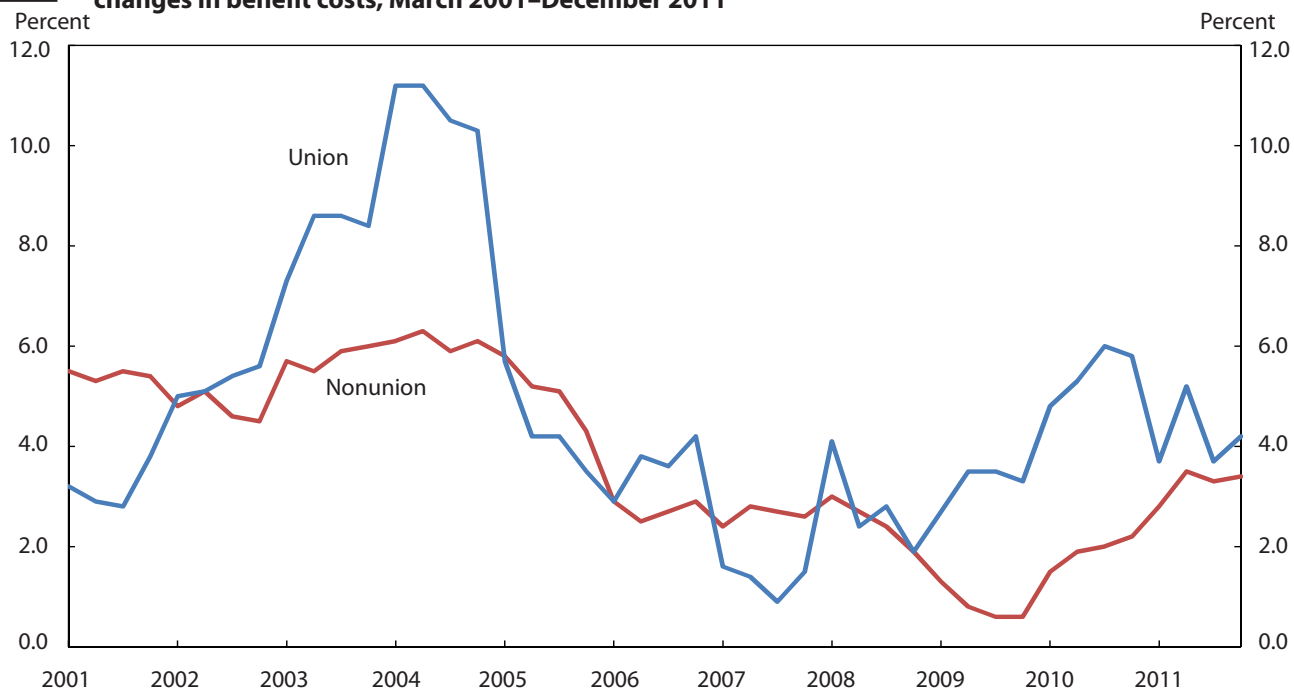
The Employment Cost Index (ECI) data for 2001 to 2011 show that 12-month percent-change wage increases for union workers were larger and occurred more frequently than for nonunion workers. The ECI data also show that both union and nonunion wage increases slowed during the

Chart 4. Employment Cost Index, union and nonunion workers in private industry, 12-month percent changes in wages and salaries, March 2001–December 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Chart 5. Employment Cost Index, union and nonunion workers in private industry, 12-month percent changes in benefit costs, March 2001–December 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Employee benefit access by ownership and collective bargaining status, March 2011

(All workers = 100 percent)

Benefit type	Civilian		Private industry		State and local government	
	Union	Nonunion	Union	Nonunion	Union	Nonunion
All Retirement	93	64	90	61	97	84
Defined benefit	82	21	70	14	95	74
Defined contribution	41	56	53	59	28	32
Medical	93	69	92	67	95	81
Life insurance	85	57	83	55	86	74
Short-term disability	47	34	63	35	28	19
Long-term disability	35	32	35	32	34	35
Paid holidays	79	75	89	76	69	66
Paid sick leave	84	64	71	62	97	83
Paid vacations	74	75	90	76	57	62
Paid personal leave	59	38	49	37	70	49

first half of 2009 but accelerated in the last quarter of 2010. The slow growth in wages during this period is consistent with market pressures from the recent recession.¹³

Benefits data from the NCS show that union workers tend to have greater access to the more common employee benefits than their nonunion counterparts. The union workers' greater access to employer-sponsored benefits is

also reflected in higher average benefit cost levels.¹⁴ Differences in union and nonunion pay and benefits may reflect factors other than a union presence. The occupational mix within categories; the mix of part-time and full-time workers; and the size, industry, and geographic location of the employing establishment are among other factors that can affect these results.¹⁵ □

Notes

¹ See *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2012*, bulletin 2773, (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2012), <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2012/home.htm>. For historical data, see "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation: Historical Listing, March 2004–December 2012" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2013), <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ocwc/ect/eccecqrtn.pdf>. Historically, union workers have earned more than nonunion workers. See Kay E. Anderson, Philip M. Doyle, and Albert E. Schwenk, "Measuring union-nonunion earnings differences," *Monthly Labor Review* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1990); see also Ann C. Foster, "Union-nonunion Wage Differences, 1997," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Spring 2000); <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/archive/spring2000brief2.pdf>.

² In 2011, the union membership rate—the percent of wage and salary workers who were members of a union—was 11.8 percent, and the number of workers belonging to unions that year was 14.8 million. In 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available, the union membership rate was 20.1 percent and there were 17.7 million union workers. See "Union Members — 2011," news release USDL-12-0094 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 27, 2012), http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/union2_01272012.htm.

³ For data on union representation and membership in 2001, see "Union Members in 2001," news release USDL-02-28 (U.S. Bureau

of Labor Statistics, January 17, 2002), http://www.bls.gov/news.release/History/union2_01172002.txt; for 2011 data, see "Union Members — 2011."

⁴ See Lawrence Mishel, "Unions, Inequality, and Faltering Middle-Class Wages," Issue Brief 342 (Economic Policy Institute, August, 2012), <http://www.epi.org/publication/ib342-unions-inequality-faltering-middle-class/>.

⁵ *Employment Cost Index Historical Listing: Current Dollar, September 1975–December 2005*, vol. 1 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2013), <http://www.bls.gov/web/eci/echistry.pdf>.

⁶ See Thomas G. Moehrl, John L. Bishow, and Anthony J. Barkume, "Benefit Costs Concepts and Limitations of ECEC Measurement," *Compensation and Working Conditions Online*, July 2012, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20120725ar01p1.htm>.

⁷ Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) data do not provide a valid time series. See Michael K. Lettau, Mark A. Lowenstein, and Aaron T. Cushner, "Explaining Differential Growth Rates of the ECI and ECEC," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Summer 1997), <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/archive/summer1997art2.pdf>.

⁸ In the NCS, the term "civilian" refers to the civilian economy, which includes both private industry and state and local government. Excluded from private industry are the self-employed and farm and

private household workers. Federal government workers are excluded from the public sector. The private industry series and the state and local government series provide data for the two sectors separately.

⁹ By the relative standard error, the difference is not statistically significant.

¹⁰ *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2012*, bulletin 2773, (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2012), <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2012/home.htm>.

¹¹ See Lettau, Lowenstein, and Cushner, "Explaining Differential Growth Rates of the ECI and ECEC."

¹² State and local government establishments include school

teachers who may not receive paid vacation days because of their work schedule. See Richard Schumann, "Work Schedules in the National Compensation Survey," *Compensation and Working Conditions Online* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2008), <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20080722ar01p1.htm>.

¹³ See "U.S. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions" (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2010), <http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>.

¹⁴ See Lettau, Lowenstein, and Cushner, "Explaining Differential Growth Rates of the ECI and ECEC."

¹⁵ See Foster, "Union-nonunion Wage Differences, 1997."

Where did we indulge? Consumer spending during the asset boom

An analysis of where additional consumption occurred as household consumption rose substantially as a share of the economy over the three-decade period from 1980 to 2007, and especially during the “housing boom” of 1997–2007, reveals that wealth effects were particularly strong for spending on vehicles, vehicle services, and appliances

Michael L. Walden

During the almost 30-year period from 1980 to 2007, consumer spending as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), or, simply, relative consumer spending, rose from 64.5 percent to 70.2 percent. In the latter part of the period, from 1997 to 2007, the increase was an especially rapid 4 percentage points.¹ Chart 1 shows relative consumer spending from 1929 to 2009. Researchers have attributed the increase seen in relative consumer spending since about the turn of the century—and the consequent decline in personal saving—to many factors: a rise in household wealth and asset values;² a relaxation of credit standards and of bankruptcy and penalties thereby incurred, together with an increase in the availability of credit;³ a change in attitudes about credit and a reduced stigma attached to indebtedness;⁴ government policies encouraging an expansion of credit to underserved households, particularly low-income households;⁵ and more.

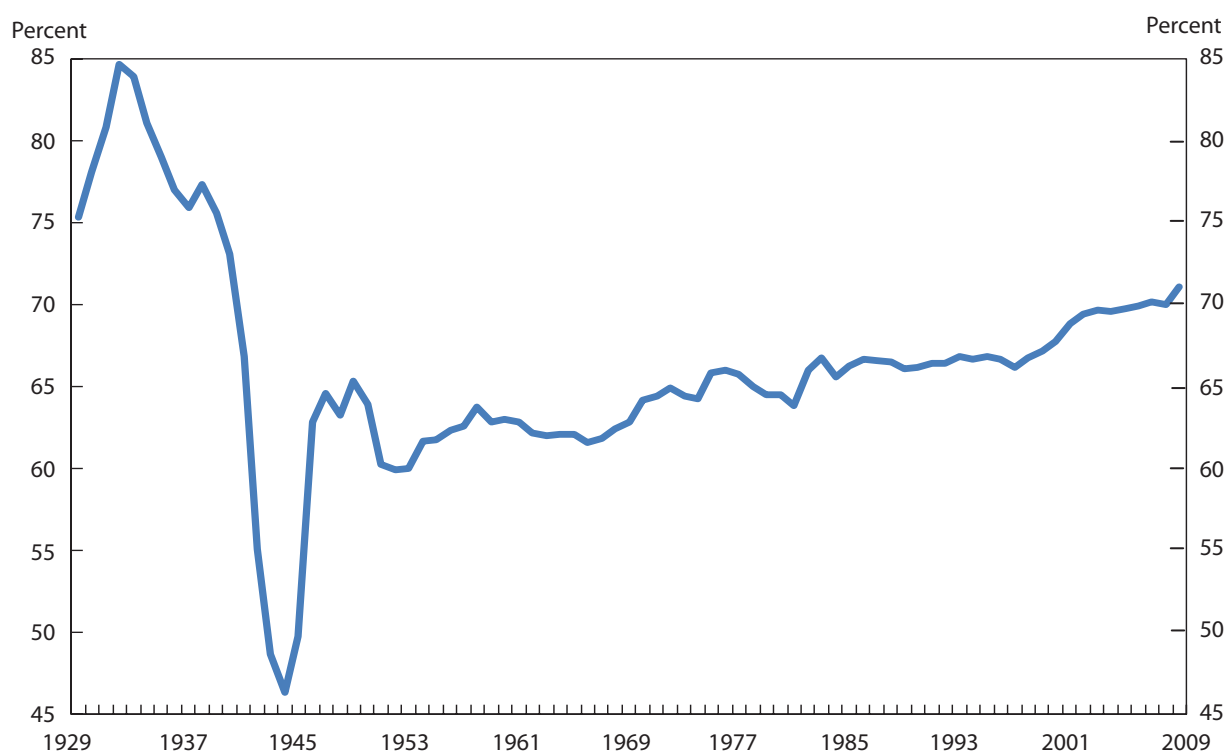
Although substantial research has been carried out on the determinants of aggregate consumer spending in recent decades,⁶ there has been no comprehensive analysis of spending trends for individual

consumer products and services. That is, if consumers did indulge in higher rates of spending in recent decades, what did they purchase? On what products and services did consumers most increase their spending? Further, if one of the driving forces behind the increased rates of spending was housing asset values—as many have claimed⁷—then what purchases of consumer products and services were most affected by this wealth effect? Also, if the housing wealth effect reversed during and after the 2007–2009 recession, what consumer products and services will most likely be adversely affected by the trend? To date, these questions have not been answered in a rigorous analytical way.

An investigation of the foregoing issues is important not just from a historical perspective, but even more so, for an understanding of how consumer spending is changing and how it may change in the future. Some analysts say that the recession of 2007–2009 is prompting a complete alteration of consumer financial behavior,⁸ given that household asset values have not returned to prerecessionary levels. Households are therefore being forced to pay down on debt, increase saving, and moderate spending in order to rebalance their financial sheets. If these trends take hold, then the boom in consumer spending that occurred prior to

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Chart 1. Real household consumption as a percentage of real GDP, 1929–2009



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.

the recession may turn into a bust for some consumer products and services. It would therefore be useful to investigate where the reduction in consumer spending might occur.

This article presents such an investigation at two levels. First, at the aggregate, or macro, level, the article tracks the changes in spending in major consumer product and service categories during the consumption boom. This analysis provides a first cut at understanding the broad, turbulent changes in consumer spending that took place in recent decades.

However, in order to isolate the wealth effects emanating from household assets due to other factors determining consumer spending, such as prices, income, and demographic characteristics, the article presents a second, microlevel analysis. Here, the determinants of consumer purchases on 84 individual products and services are examined, to ascertain exactly where and why households indulged during the asset boom of the late 20th century. The results of this analysis can then be used to infer which consumer products and services most likely will be affected by the anticipated retreat in

consumer spending in the postrecessionary period.

The remainder of the article is organized into four sections. The next section reviews the literature on consumer spending behavior, particularly as it relates to the influence of asset values. The section that follows presents the analysis of aggregate spending changes, and the section after that gives the findings obtained in the microlevel investigation. The last section offers a summary and conclusions.

Consumer spending and asset values

Modern studies of household consumption behavior are based on the works of the American economist and statistician Milton Friedman and the duo consisting of the Japanese-born economist Albert Ando and the Italian-born Nobel Prize-winning economist Franco Modigliani.⁹ Departing from John Maynard Keynes's absolute income hypothesis,¹⁰ which posited that consumption is a simple function of current income, Ando and Modigliani added age and wealth as important determinants of consumption. The pair argued that households prefer a smooth path of consumption over their lifetime, rather than the more erratic path dictated by

typical ups and downs in current income. Households will therefore borrow and save to achieve this more constant consumption level. Typically, the members of a household will accumulate debt when they are young, meaning that they will be borrowing against future income. Then, in middle age, they will save (i.e., accumulate wealth) to repay debt and to fund future consumption once current income ceases during retirement. Ando and Modigliani's work serves as the basis for including wealth and age as additional determinants of consumption.

Although Friedman also considered wealth and income to be factors affecting consumption, his major contribution was in identifying their permanent and temporary ("transitory" in Friedman's terms) components. Like Ando and Modigliani, Friedman believed that households preferred consistency in their consumption. Therefore, households would indeed change their consumption, but only if they considered the change in income (or wealth) to be permanent. That is, consumption is related to *permanent* income and wealth, not total income and wealth. Temporary changes in income and wealth would be invested. Friedman expected households to estimate their annualized permanent income and wealth on the basis of some combination of past income and wealth and expected future trends in their income and wealth.

One important implication of Friedman's permanent-income hypothesis is the proper measurement of consumption. Consumption does not equal all spending by households during some arbitrary period. Instead, consumption is the household's use of services flowing from a consumer product or service during a *specific* period, such as a year. The difference between spending and consumption is exemplified by the type of consumer purchase. Expenditures on most food, which is consumed shortly after purchase, would be considered consumption, as would lawnmowing by a landscape service. In contrast, only a fraction of the expenditure made on a new vehicle in a year would be considered consumption in that year, because the vehicle provides services over several years. In general, more of the spending on nondurable consumer products and services, and less of the spending on durable consumer products and services, would be classified as consumption in Friedman's model. The remainder of spending that is not considered consumption would be termed investment by Friedman because the spending provides a future flow of services.

For this article, the major implication of Ando and Modigliani's and of Friedman's theories is that wealth will affect observable consumer spending, but in different ways, depending on the household's view of both the per-

manency of the wealth and the type of consumer product or service. Therefore, studies of the wealth effect on consumption should account for *both* different types of wealth and different types of consumer products and services.

Empirical studies of the wealth effect on consumption have been numerous, yet have accounted for differences in types of wealth and types of consumer spending to varying degrees. Early studies established a positive link between wealth and consumer spending, with a range of an increase of 3 cents to 8 cents in consumer spending for every dollar increase in household wealth.¹¹ These estimates have largely been supported by later analyses¹²—not without some dissenters, however.¹³ More recent studies have separated household wealth into different types, focusing mostly on differences between financial wealth and real estate wealth.¹⁴ The consistent conclusion is that consumer spending responds more to changes in real estate wealth than to changes in financial wealth.

Only one study has combined the effects of different categories of wealth on different types of consumer spending.¹⁵ The researchers divided wealth into three categories—financial, housing, and other real estate—and considered the wealth effects on total spending as well as on spending only on durable goods. Their pooled results for household-level data spanning 1989–2001 yielded two key findings. First, the wealth effects from housing were greater than they were from financial wealth and other real estate wealth, in terms of both total consumption and purchases of durable goods. Second, the housing wealth effect was generally greater on total consumption than on durable goods consumption.

The conclusion to be drawn from the literature is, then, that although wealth effects have been established, a rigorous analysis of how these effects vary by detailed types of consumer spending has not been conducted. Thus, to understand why and how consumers indulged in spending during the asset boom, fresh estimates of wealth effects are needed.

Consumer spending during the asset boom

As a first cut at examining changes in household expenditures during the asset boom, this section presents changes in household spending shares over the period 1997–2007, the decade when both the asset boom—especially in housing—and the increase in relative consumption (i.e., the ratio of consumption to GDP) were the greatest. Spending shares are measured as a percentage of GDP. Data are taken from National Income and Product Accounts of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis¹⁶ and provide detailed annual information on household consumption expendi-

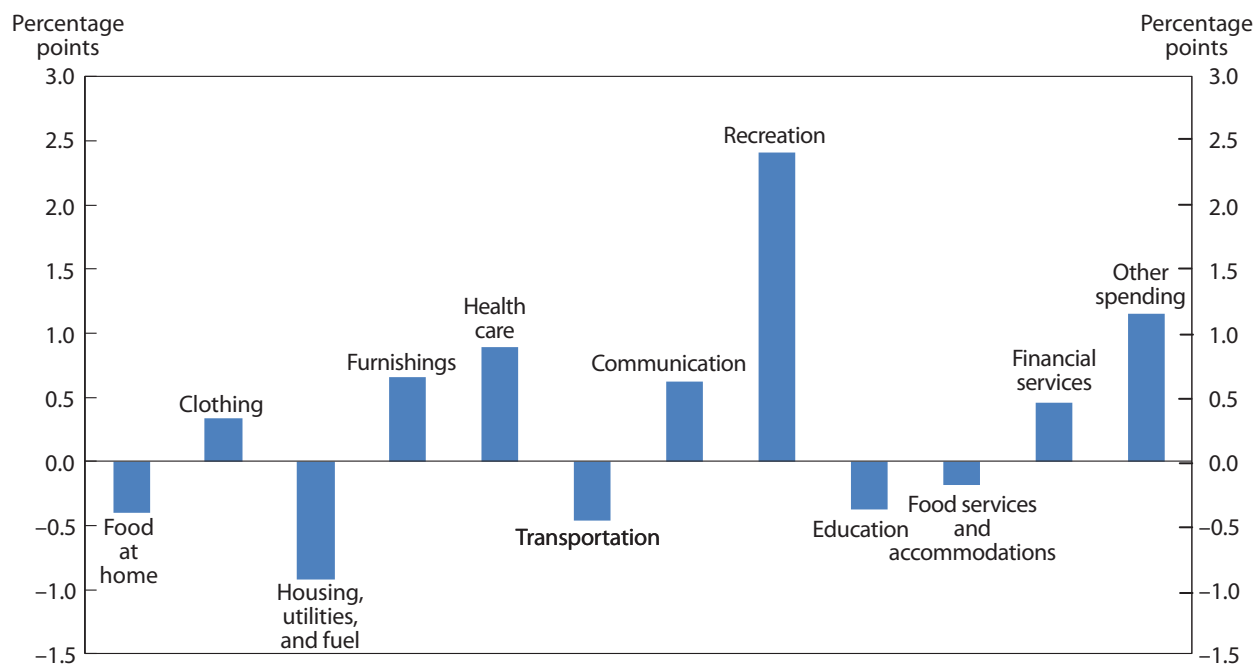
tures for scores of detailed spending categories, beginning in 1929. The “chained price index” series from the Bureau of Economic Analysis is used to adjust spending values for price changes, thereby permitting comparisons of “real,” or inflation-adjusted, spending amounts over time. For ease of presentation, the spending categories are grouped into 12 broad classifications.

Chart 2 shows the percentage-point change in the share of GDP of the major consumption classifications from 1997 to 2007. The groups registering the largest percentage-point gains were recreation, the catchall category “other spending,” health care, furnishings, and communication. The recreation category includes video and audio equipment, which posted the largest gains. “Other spending” combines expenditures on personal care, professional and legal services, net foreign travel, and purchases from nonprofit organizations; among these categories, the greatest gains were for nonprofit purchases and net foreign travel. Spending on pharmaceuticals led the increase for the health care share, furniture and housewares accounted for the majority of the furnishings category’s increase in share, and the gain in the communication group was due to big increases in phone purchases.

An interesting finding is that the GDP share of spending on the category of housing, utilities, and fuel declined during the period. The largest component of this category is owned housing (homeownership). Measuring spending on homeownership has long been a difficult task because of the owned home’s dual role as consumption and investment. That is, a household’s spending on a home provides consumption services but also has the potential to develop as an investment with changes in the home’s value. The Bureau of Economic Analysis measure is an approximation of the consumption portion and is calculated as the imputed rental value of the home—in other words, what the members of the household would have paid in rent to live in their home.¹⁷ The finding that the GDP share of owned housing did not increase during the asset boom suggests that households did not increase their consumption of owned housing services relative to other categories during the period. Rather, any added attention to owned housing was for the investment component. Households also reduced their GDP share of rental housing.

The *relative* changes in the GDP shares of consumption from 1997 to 2007 for the categories shown in chart

Chart 2. Percentage-point change in share of real GDP, major consumption groups, 1997–2007



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.

2 are given in chart 3. The results are largely consistent with those shown in chart 2, but with some differences. From chart 2, the five categories with the largest percentage-point changes are seen to be recreation, “other spending,” health care, furnishings, and communication.¹⁸ In chart 3, the five categories with the largest percentage changes are communication, recreation, “other spending,” furnishings, and clothing. Clothing purchases in the relative change replaces health care in the absolute change. Also, the increase in communication spending is much more important on a relative basis than on an absolute basis.

Are these findings consistent with the change in spending shares that the theoretical literature would predict to occur during an asset boom? They are if households consider a considerable part of the wealth gains to be temporary and therefore allocate the gains to durable products (investments), which provide services over many years. Purchases in the categories of communication (phones), recreation (video and audio equipment), furnishings, and some clothing can all be considered investments in durable goods. Even health care can be considered an investment in human capital that yields continuing returns in future years. The one category that does not fit this interpreta-

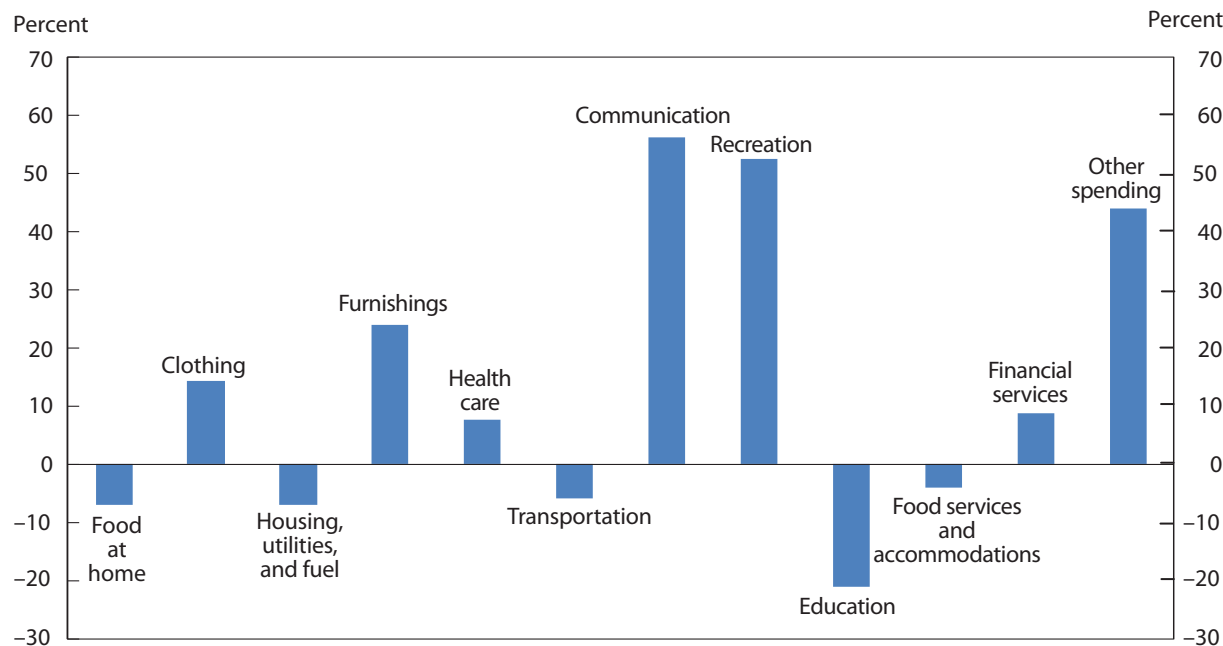
tion is “other spending.” The two largest members of this broad grouping are personal care and legal, accounting, and business services. Households may consider spending in these subcategories to be long-run investments—for example, if personal care expenditures are made to improve employment prospects and if legal, accounting, and business services are purchased to improve financial management returns and investment returns.

While instructive, the findings in this section may be artifacts of spurious correlation. Although the asset boom was the prominent economic feature of the period 1997–2007, other economic factors also were changing. Hence, in using a one-dimensional view, other determinants of change may be missed. In addition, better calibration of the impact of asset value changes on consumption can be achieved by studying periods when asset values are changing at different rates. Both of these concerns are addressed in the next section.

The impact of wealth changes on consumption

This section reports the results of analyzing the impact of household asset value changes on consumption for more

Chart 3. Percent change in share of real GDP, major consumption groups, 1997–2007



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.

than 80 consumer products and services. Importantly, the analysis controls for the influence of other factors, such as age, price, income, and interest rates. Two sets of results are offered: one for an 81-year period of analysis (1929–2009) and the other for the post-World War II period (1946–2009). The major difference in the two periods is the measure of wealth values that was available.

Given this article's focus on individual consumer products and services, it is preferable to have quantities of product or service purchases as the dependent variable, with the matching product or service price as an independent variable along with other relevant control variables, such as income and asset values. Fortunately, data for 2011 from the Bureau of Economic Analysis provide such matching quantities and prices.¹⁹ The quantities and prices are derived from that agency's work in decomposing consumer spending into its two components: quantity consumed and price per unit (i.e., spending equals quantity, or number of units, multiplied by price per unit). Both quantity and price are expressed as index numbers, and prices are in real (inflation-adjusted) terms.²⁰

The quantities and prices identified for the 84 spending categories allow quantity to be treated as the dependent variable and price to be one of the independent variables. Of course, this is the standard economic approach to demand theory and is therefore preferred to using spending (quantity \times price) as the dependent variable. The approach also allows price to be directly controlled, eliminating the possibility that changes in price are included in the effects of other independent variables.

Among these other independent, or right-hand-side, variables are real per-capita disposable personal income, age, population, and interest rates. The link between consumption and personal income dates to Engel,²¹ and disposable personal income measures the income available to households after subtracting tax payments.²² Age²³ is included in accordance with Ando and Modigliani's work, and population²⁴ is necessary to account for the likelihood that total quantities consumed of most products and services increase with gains in population. A measure of the level of interest rates is important to include with time series data because the interest rate affects the household's tradeoff between present and future consumption.²⁵ Higher real interest rates, all else equal, make current consumption more expensive relative to future consumption, and the opposite is the case for lower real interest rates.²⁶ The AAA corporate interest rate, adjusted for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, is used as the interest rate.²⁷

The focus of this study is the impact of wealth on con-

sumption. Both Friedman and the duo Ando and Modigliani recommended wealth (also called net worth) as the conceptual measure affecting consumption. Wealth is the difference between asset values and the value of outstanding liabilities. The Federal Reserve's Flow of Funds Accounts have annual measures of household assets and liabilities.²⁸ From these accounts, two wealth variables were formed: real estate wealth and financial wealth. Real estate wealth is measured as the value of real estate assets minus the value of real estate loans (mortgages). Financial wealth is measured as the value of all other (non-real estate) wealth minus the value of all other liabilities.

One issue with the Federal Reserve's Flow of Funds data is its limited availability. The data are available only from 1946, whereas the BEA consumption data are available annually from 1929. As a result, two analyses were performed. The first examines the wealth effects on individual consumption items for the period 1946–2009. In this analysis, the real estate and financial wealth measures are those mentioned in the previous paragraph. The second analysis makes use of the complete consumption dataset spanning 1929–2009. Because wealth measures are not available for the entire period, real (inflation-adjusted) prices of the premier assets of the two wealth categories—home prices and stock prices—are used as proxies for wealth, as has been done in previous research.²⁹ The national Case-Shiller Home Price Index is used for real estate prices,³⁰ and Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index³¹ is applied for financial prices. Both price series are adjusted for inflation, so they are in real terms.

The multivariate analysis is accomplished with a regression technique. All of the variables are measured in logarithmic terms, so the coefficients of the independent variables are elasticities (percent change in the dependent variable divided by percent change in the independent variable). Because the imposition of price controls during World War II (1942–1946), the Korean War (1951–1952), and late in the Vietnam War era (1971–1974) could have affected purchasing behavior, a dummy variable (PRICE CONTROL) is included as an independent variable to account for those years when price changes were restricted. Also, because purchasing decisions by consumers are likely interrelated, a "seemingly unrelated" regression (SUR) technique is used to derive the parameter estimates. Two SUR analyses are run for each period, one using the aggregate classifications from charts 2 and 3 and the other using the 84 individual spending items.

Tables 1 and 2 present the results obtained by using the aggregate categories from charts 2 and 3. Looking first at table 1 for the period 1946–2009 reveals that the model

Table 1. Estimated elasticities, by major consumption group and using wealth values, 1946–2009

Group	Price	Income	Population	Age	Interest rate	Real estate wealth	Financial wealth	Price control
Total spending	¹ –0.18	¹ 0.64	¹ 1.33	¹ 0.21	–0.01	¹ 0.06	0.04	–0.01
At-home food	¹ –.18	¹ .26	¹ 1.04	–.47	–.01	.03	–.02	–.01
Clothing and footwear	¹ –.49	¹ .96	¹ –.54	¹ .48	.01	–.03	¹ .21	–.01
Housing, utilities, and fuel	¹ –.55	¹ .27	¹ 2.56	¹ –.61	.01	¹ .08	¹ –.09	–.02
Household furnishings and equipment	¹ –1.39	.16	.15	¹ –1.43	–.01	¹ .20	¹ .23	¹ –.06
Health care	¹ –.17	¹ 1.29	¹ 2.32	¹ –.88	¹ .02	.05	¹ –.26	–.01
Transportation	¹ –1.30	–.35	¹ 2.47	¹ –1.15	.03	¹ .49	–.11	–.07
Communication	¹ –.76	¹ .54	¹ 2.59	–.28	¹ –.02	.04	.11	.01
Recreation	¹ –.64	¹ 1.07	¹ 1.15	¹ .60	–.01	–.01	¹ .22	–.02
Education	¹ –.88	¹ 1.14	¹ 2.15	¹ –1.63	–.01	¹ –.15	¹ .21	.01
Food service and accommodations	–.10	¹ 1.41	–.32	¹ .37	–.01	¹ –.08	–.03	–.01
Financial services	–.14	¹ .63	¹ 2.04	¹ .64	¹ .03	¹ .13	–.08	¹ –.05
Other goods and services	–.06	¹ .74	¹ .86	¹ –.37	–.01	.03	¹ .11	¹ –.03

¹ Statistically significant at the .05 level or better (one-tailed *t*-test).
NOTE: System $R^2 = .99$.

SOURCE: Author's calculations based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Standard and Poor's.

Table 2. Estimated elasticities, by major consumption group and using asset prices, 1929–2009

Group	Price	Income	Population	Age	Interest rate	Real estate price	Financial price	Price control
Total spending	¹ –0.62	¹ 0.76	¹ 1.28	¹ –0.13	0.01	¹ 0.09	¹ 0.02	¹ –0.02
At-home food	¹ .21	¹ .34	¹ 1.07	¹ –.40	–.02	¹ .18	–.01	–.01
Clothing and footwear	¹ –.49	¹ 1.05	¹ –.26	¹ .56	.01	–.01	¹ .04	–.01
Housing, utilities, and fuel	¹ –.47	¹ .29	¹ 2.59	¹ –.77	¹ .02	.03	¹ –.03	¹ –.03
Household furnishings and equipment	¹ –.48	¹ .87	¹ .51	¹ –.67	.01	¹ .43	¹ .08	¹ –.08
Health care	–.02	¹ .80	¹ 2.70	¹ –.91	¹ .02	–.03	¹ –.09	–.02
Transportation	¹ –.53	¹ .87	¹ 1.72	¹ –1.98	.02	¹ .52	.01	¹ –.17
Communication	¹ –.72	¹ .63	¹ 2.84	¹ –.33	.01	¹ .14	.02	.04
Recreation	¹ –1.00	¹ 1.20	¹ 1.04	¹ –.34	.02	–.02	¹ .07	–.04
Education	¹ –.21	¹ .75	¹ 2.43	¹ –2.36	.01	¹ –.23	–.03	.01
Food service and accommodations	.38	¹ .79	¹ .76	¹ .59	¹ –.06	.14	¹ –.09	.07
Financial services	–.11	¹ .53	¹ 2.15	¹ .85	¹ .06	¹ –.20	.02	¹ –.10
Other goods and services	¹ –.13	¹ .83	¹ .99	¹ –.33	–.01	–.01	¹ .03	¹ –.03

¹ Statistically significant at the .05 level or better (one-tailed *t*-test).
NOTE: System $R^2 = .99$.

SOURCE: Author's calculations based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Standard and Poor's.

yields the expected results for the price elasticities (how spending changes when price changes) and income elasticities (how spending changes when income changes). First, all the price elasticities are negative, with 10 of the 13 coefficients statistically significant. Second, all but one of the income elasticities are positive, and 11 of the 12 positive coefficients are statistically significant. Third, 10 of the 13 population coefficients are positive and statistically significant, and only 1 coefficient (of clothing and footwear) is negative and statistically significant. The effects of the age variable on consumption are mixed: for total spending, consumption increases modestly with age; for clothing and footwear, recreation, food service and accommodations, and financial services, consumption increases with age; and for housing, household furnishings, health care, transportation, education, and the catchall category “other goods and services,” consumption decreases with age. The age findings reflect observed shifts in consumption patterns as older households with shorter remaining lifespans downsize spending on housing, transportation, and education and increase spending on products and services that provide immediate utility (clothing and food service) and benefits related to their financial affairs. Also, although at first glance the inverse relationship between the consumption of health care services and age may seem odd, note that the health care services are those purchased by the *household*, and elderly households have a high percentage of health care services purchased for them by third parties, including government and private insurance. Finally, most of the effects of the interest rate and the price control variable are not statistically significant.

Because the focus of this article is on the effects of real estate and financial wealth on consumption, the coefficients of these two variables are examined in more detail. For total consumption, the only wealth effect is from real estate wealth. The coefficient 0.06 suggests an inelastic effect and is within the range of a number of previous findings.³²

Looking at the real estate wealth effects for the individual aggregate categories brings to light some noteworthy findings. First, the categories of housing, household furnishings, transportation, and financial services each have positive and statistically significant elasticities, with the coefficients of transportation and household furnishings being the largest. Next, education, as well as food service and accommodations, has a modest negative and statistically significant wealth effect. Finally, at-home food, clothing and footwear, health, communication, recreation, and “other goods and services” exhibit no wealth effects at all. These results for real estate wealth seem broadly to support Friedman. The transitory income from real estate wealth will be saved through increases in spending on durable goods (e.g.,

vehicles and furnishings) or services supporting financial assets. However, all the effects are inelastic, meaning that the percent increase in consumption for the category is less than the percent increase in wealth.

The individual wealth effects from financial assets are somewhat different. The largest positive elasticity is for a durable good—household furnishings—which had the second-highest positive elasticity from real estate wealth. However, unlike the situation with real estate wealth, the transportation elasticity is now not statistically significant. The categories of clothing and footwear, recreation, and education have positive and statistically significant elasticities that are similar in size to the elasticity for furnishings. Finally, health care and housing exhibit significant negative elasticities.

Table 2 shows the empirical results for the longer period (1929–2009) for the aggregate categories, using asset prices instead of asset net worth for the two wealth categories. These results are similar to those for price, income, and population when net worth values are used. (See table 1.) Most of the price elasticities are negative and statistically significant, all of the income elasticities are positive and statistically significant, and all but one of the population elasticities (again, clothing and footwear) are positive and statistically significant. Age has a negative effect on total consumption (in contrast to the positive effect shown in table 1), and nine of the individual aggregate categories are inversely related to consumption, compared with six in table 1. Only four of the interest rate coefficients are statistically significant, with three being positive. The price control variable now has a statistically negative effect for total consumption, and it also has statistically negative elasticities for five of the individual aggregate categories. Very likely, the longer period allows better estimation for the price control variable.

Addressing the real estate price effects reveals that the estimated elasticity for total consumption is positive and statistically significant and is larger than that for the shorter period. The largest elasticities for individual aggregate categories are those for transportation and household furnishings and equipment, just as they were for the shorter period covered by table 1. Other similarities for the real estate results between tables 1 and 2 are the statistically insignificant elasticity estimates for clothing and footwear, health care, and recreation and the statistically negative elasticity for education.

Whereas financial wealth had no impact on total consumption in table 1, the financial price elasticity in table 2 is now positive and statistically significant, although smaller than the elasticity for real estate price. The finding of a larger wealth effect from real estate than from financial assets is

again consistent with some earlier findings.³³ However, a large degree of similarity exists between tables 1 and 2 as regards the results from the individual aggregate categories: the estimated elasticities are the same in both statistical significance and sign for 8 of the 12 aggregate categories.

Thus, the conclusion to draw from the aggregate analysis is that transportation and household furnishings and equipment have the largest positive elasticities from real estate wealth in both periods. Because these groups are composed largely of durable products, the findings obtained from them support Friedman. With regard to financial wealth, the categories of clothing and footwear, household furnishings and equipment, and recreation have the largest positive elasticities in both periods.

Though sufficient for broad generalizations, the results for the aggregate categories listed in tables 1 and 2 may mask important differences in estimated elasticities between specific products and services. Consequently, tables 3 and 4 give the results for the individual consumption items in each aggregate category, thereby allowing a more detailed examination of the impacts of the price, demographic, and wealth variables on consumption.

In table 3, which uses the wealth measures for the 1946–2009 period, the results for the price, income, population, age, interest rate, and price control variables follow the same pattern as that for the aggregate categories: most of the price elasticities are negative and statistically significant, most of the income and population elasticities are positive and statistically significant, the age elasticities are mixed, and most of the interest rate and price control elasticities are not statistically significant.

Again, the emphasis here will be on the results for the two wealth measures: real estate wealth and financial wealth. Scanning the results for real estate wealth shows that the consumption group with the highest positive elasticity is new vehicles, with an elasticity of 1.69. The group with the next-highest positive elasticity is appliances, at 0.86. Following are vehicle insurance (0.50), vehicle fluids and airplane travel (0.42 each), and medical lab services (0.41). All the other groups with statistically significant positive elasticities have elasticities that are less than 0.40. The dominant effects of real estate wealth are therefore on consumer durables and related services (new vehicles, appliances, vehicle insurance, and vehicle fluids). The largest negative elasticities are for foreign mail, tours, and labor organization dues.

The results are more varied for financial wealth. The groups with the highest positive elasticities are water vehicle travel (1.51), financial services with a fee (1.24), laundry and drycleaning (0.79), “other vehicle services” (0.67), clothing

alterations and repair (0.61), U.S. mail and labor organization dues (0.60 each), and carpets, drapes, and linens (0.59). Compared with real estate wealth, financial wealth presents a mixed group dominated by nondurable goods and services. New vehicles and photography have the largest negative elasticities.

In table 4, which uses asset prices for the 1929–2009 period, the results for the price, income, population, age, and interest rate variables are once again similar to those for the shorter period covered in table 3. The price control variable is now negative and statistically significant in about one-third of the individual categories. For real estate wealth (housing price), the estimates are almost identical to those listed in table 2. The groups with the largest positive elasticities are new vehicles, appliances, disability insurance, and vehicle fluids, all having an elasticity above 0.70. For new vehicles and appliances, the results are elastic (elasticity greater than 1), meaning that the percent change in consumption is greater than the percent change in the housing price. Except for disability insurance, these groups also had statistically significant effects in the shorter period covered in table 3. Water vehicle travel (–2.15), tours (–1.99), and foreign mail (–1.95) had the largest negative elasticities in the longer period covered in table 4.

The estimated elasticity values for the stock price in table 4 are noticeably smaller than their counterparts in table 3. The groups with the largest positive statistically significant stock price elasticities are clothing alterations and repairs (0.41); financial services with a fee (.40); laundry and drycleaning, and group housing (0.33 each); and used vehicles (0.31). The groups with the largest negative elasticities are airplane travel (–.55), telephone equipment (–.38), and photography (–.31).

THE ASSET BOOM IN THE U.S. ECONOMY OCCURRED together with good stock market returns in the 1980s and 1990s, and accelerated the housing boom of 1997–2007. At the time, economists maintained that such a boom would increase consumer spending via the “wealth effect.” Indeed, that very thing happened, with consumption rising 4 percentage points, to a level of more than 70 percent as a percentage of GDP from 1997 to 2007.

This article has added to the long literature on consumption and wealth effects in three ways. First, it has extended the analysis of the relationship between wealth and consumption to include the turbulent decade of the 2000s, a decade that saw both substantial gains and substantial losses in household wealth. Second, controlling for the effects of price, income, demographic, and other important variables, the article has used a direct measure of consumption

Table 3. Estimated elasticities, by detailed consumption group and using wealth values, 1946–2009

Group	Price	Income	Population	Age	Interest rate	Real estate wealth	Financial wealth	Price control
Total spending	¹ –0.18	¹ 0.64	¹ 1.33	¹ 0.21	–0.01	¹ 0.06	0.04	–0.01
At-home food	¹ –.18	¹ .26	¹ 1.04	¹ –.47	–.01	.03	–.02	–.01
Food	–.26	–.03	¹ 1.51	¹ –.67	–.01	.05	–.01	–.01
Alcohol	¹ –.53	¹ 1.85	¹ –1.00	–.36	–.01	–.04	–.16	.05
Farm food	.02	–.46	–1.28	¹ –1.02	–.03	–.07	¹ –.66	–.01
Clothing and footwear	¹ –.49	¹ .96	¹ –.54	¹ .48	.01	–.03	¹ .21	–.01
Women's clothing ³	¹ –.22	¹ 1.12	.69	¹ 1.97	¹ .06	¹ .12	–.02	¹ –.07
Men's clothing ³	.01	¹ .77	¹ .99	¹ 1.52	–.02	–.01	.07	–.02
Children's clothing ³	¹ .12	¹ 2.02	¹ 2.50	¹ –2.02	¹ .05	¹ .23	¹ –.45	.01
Other clothing materials	¹ –1.86	¹ 2.11	¹ –5.20	¹ –2.79	¹ –.07	¹ –.23	–.26	¹ .13
Laundry and drycleaning ³	¹ –1.10	.22	1.17	¹ 1.53	–.01	¹ –.33	¹ .79	–.05
Clothing alterations and repair ³	¹ –.21	¹ 1.79	¹ –6.15	¹ 2.84	–.03	–.25	¹ .61	–.03
Footwear	¹ –.42	¹ .70	¹ –.58	¹ .64	.01	–.02	¹ .32	–.02
Housing, utilities, and fuel	¹ –.55	¹ .27	¹ 2.56	¹ –.61	.01	¹ .08	¹ –.09	–.02
Rental nonfarm housing	¹ –.53	¹ 1.04	¹ 1.14	¹ –.97	¹ .05	–.08	–.07	–.01
Owned nonfarm housing	¹ –.41	–.09	¹ 3.71	¹ –.54	.01	¹ .17	¹ –.13	–.01
Rental farm housing	¹ .59	.03	–.31	¹ 1.37	–.02	¹ .41	–.15	–.07
Group housing	–.90	¹ –1.80	¹ 2.76	¹ –2.69	¹ –.21	–.15	.34	.08
Water	¹ –.06	¹ 1.25	.26	¹ –.35	¹ .06	–.02	.05	.01
Electricity	¹ –.27	¹ .61	¹ 3.43	¹ –1.69	¹ .05	¹ .25	¹ –.49	–.06
Natural gas	¹ –.38	¹ –.61	¹ 4.52	¹ –3.54	.02	¹ .25	¹ –.31	–.04
Fuel oil and others	¹ –.46	–.35	.48	¹ –2.11	¹ –.11	.04	–.08	–.06
Household furnishings and equipment	¹ –1.39	.16	.15	¹ –1.43	–.01	¹ .20	¹ .23	¹ –.06
Furniture and flooring	¹ –1.17	.01	.10	¹ –1.53	¹ –.04	¹ .29	¹ .39	–.05
Carpet, drapes, and linens	¹ –.93	.46	¹ –1.30	.25	.01	–.02	¹ .59	–.08
Appliances	.61	¹ –2.23	¹ 7.80	.74	–.01	¹ .86	–.32	–.01
Eating utensils	¹ –1.43	¹ 1.58	¹ –1.13	¹ –1.09	–.01	¹ .17	–.09	¹ –.10
Home tools and equipment	¹ –2.43	.71	¹ –1.22	¹ –4.54	.01	.10	¹ .28	¹ –.12
Other furnishings and equipment	¹ –.91	¹ .21	¹ 1.00	¹ –1.06	–.01	–.01	¹ .27	¹ –.06
Health care	¹ –.17	¹ 1.29	¹ 2.32	¹ –.88	¹ .02	.05	¹ –.26	–.01
Pharmaceuticals ³	¹ –.46	–.42	¹ 6.15	¹ 1.41	.01	¹ .29	.01	.05
Other medical products ³	¹ –.30	¹ 1.46	1.14	¹ 3.28	–.07	.12	¹ –.59	.07
Health equipment	¹ .85	¹ 1.91	.67	¹ 2.08	¹ .06	.10	¹ –.23	–.04
Physician services	¹ –.30	¹ .40	¹ 2.71	.16	.01	¹ .14	¹ –.17	–.02
Dental services	¹ –.59	¹ .98	¹ 1.72	¹ –.63	–.01	¹ .11	¹ –.17	–.03
Home health care ⁴	–.62	¹ –6.73	¹ 12.94	5.07	–.09	.05	.06	–
Medical lab services ⁴	–1.67	1.09	¹ 8.55	–1.46	.11	¹ .41	–.18	–
Other medical services ⁴	.54	¹ –1.97	¹ 8.13	–1.01	–.05	.14	–.09	–
Hospital services	–.14	¹ 2.07	¹ 1.88	¹ –2.34	.03	.11	¹ –.62	–.01
Nursing home services	¹ –2.92	¹ 3.51	¹ 5.41	¹ –8.32	¹ .08	–.29	.31	.03

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Continued—Estimated elasticities, by detailed consumption group and using wealth values, 1946–2009

Group	Price	Income	Population	Age	Interest rate	Real estate wealth	Financial wealth	Price control
Transportation	¹ –1.30	–.35	¹ 2.47	¹ –1.15	.03	¹ .49	–.11	–.07
New vehicles	¹ 3.91	.21	¹ 8.34	2.15	.14	¹ 1.69	¹ –1.68	–.21
Used vehicles	.04	¹ –2.07	¹ 3.54	¹ 3.71	–.03	¹ .31	.32	.02
Vehicle parts	¹ –1.69	¹ 1.38	.95	¹ –4.23	.01	.08	¹ –.45	.08
Vehicle fluids	¹ –.31	¹ –.73	¹ 4.38	¹ –1.32	–.01	¹ .42	¹ –.42	–.01
Vehicle maintenance and repair	¹ –1.61	.23	¹ 2.61	¹ –1.49	.04	¹ .35	–.06	–.03
Other vehicle services	.05	–.63	¹ 4.08	¹ 3.01	.04	–.01	¹ .67	.09
Buses and trains	¹ –2.01	¹ .61	–.44	.37	¹ –.06	¹ –.16	¹ .27	¹ .12
Airplane travel	–.26	¹ 1.66	¹ 4.08	¹ –5.17	.05	¹ .42	–.21	–.05
Water vehicle travel	–.19	¹ 6.19	¹ –8.59	¹ 8.44	¹ .23	.03	¹ 1.51	–.07
Communication	¹ –.76	¹ .54	¹ 2.59	–.28	¹ –.02	.04	.11	.01
Telephone equipment	¹ –.72	¹ 4.55	–1.31	¹ 8.59	¹ .36	.30	¹ –1.14	–.22
U.S. mail ³	¹ .43	¹ 2.09	¹ –6.30	¹ –1.84	¹ .13	–.15	¹ .60	–.04
Foreign mail ³	¹ –2.69	¹ 13.56	¹ –14.28	¹ 15.31	.15	¹ –1.02	–.13	.16
Telecommunications services	¹ –.49	¹ .92	¹ 2.55	–.21	–.01	.06	.03	–.01
Internet access ⁴	–.96	–3.56	–4.38	¹ 73.53	¹ .83	1.63	–.57	–
Recreation	¹ –.64	¹ 1.07	¹ 1.15	¹ .60	–.01	–.01	¹ .22	–.02
Video and audio equipment ³	¹ –.83	¹ 3.87	–1.30	¹ 1.18	¹ .05	–.02	.06	¹ –.14
Video and audio services ³	¹ .62	¹ 4.24	¹ –4.62	1.27	¹ .13	–.11	–.27	–.10
Recreational vehicles ³	–.12	¹ 5.00	–3.15	¹ –3.01	¹ –.13	–.02	–.01	.12
Other recreational products ³	¹ –.41	¹ 1.26	¹ 2.79	¹ 1.81	¹ –.03	–.01	.04	¹ –.13
Recreation equipment maintenance and repair ³	¹ –.49	¹ 4.99	¹ –4.68	¹ 3.04	¹ .10	.16	.12	–.02
Club memberships	¹ –.74	¹ 1.50	¹ –.76	¹ .90	.03	¹ –.22	¹ .26	–.03
Books, magazines, and newspapers	¹ –.55	¹ .84	.42	–.04	.01	–.06	¹ .14	–.01
Gambling	¹ –1.66	¹ .72	¹ 3.01	¹ 1.81	¹ .04	.01	¹ .18	–.01
Pets	¹ –.91	¹ 2.19	¹ 1.08	¹ –1.73	.01	¹ –.19	.07	–.02
Photography	¹ .16	¹ 3.76	¹ 2.29	.31	¹ –2.81	.16	¹ –.95	–.05
Tours	¹ –1.85	¹ 7.52	¹ –7.76	.62	.08	¹ –.73	.37	.01
Education	¹ –.88	¹ 1.14	¹ 2.15	¹ –1.63	–.01	¹ –.15	¹ .21	.01
Educational books	¹ –1.33	¹ 1.45	–.74	.53	¹ .08	–.04	¹ .46	.01
Higher education	¹ –.39	¹ 1.33	¹ 2.07	¹ –2.85	¹ .03	–.06	–.01	.03
K–12 schools	¹ –.81	¹ .64	¹ 3.05	¹ –2.95	–.02	¹ –.13	.08	–.01
Commercial and vocational schools	¹ –1.12	¹ 1.24	¹ 1.39	–.27	–.08	–.08	.22	¹ –.11
Food service and accommodations	–.10	¹ 1.41	–.32	¹ .37	–.01	¹ –.08	–.03	–.01
Restaurants	.04	¹ 1.13	.07	¹ .52	–.01	–.02	–.06	–.01
Employee meals	¹ .30	¹ 1.33	–1.42	–.39	¹ –.11	¹ –.31	.05	–.07
Accommodations	¹ –.47	¹ 2.06	.24	¹ –.76	.03	–.05	–.01	–.05
Financial services	–.14	¹ .63	¹ 2.04	¹ .64	¹ .03	¹ .13	–.08	¹ –.05
Financial services, no fee	–.01	¹ 2.55	.02	¹ .81	¹ .11	.01	¹ –.48	–.03
Financial services with fee	¹ –1.03	–.13	¹ 1.68	.41	¹ .06	–.06	¹ 1.24	–.10

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Continued—Estimated elasticities, by detailed consumption group and using wealth values, 1946–2009

Group	Price	Income	Population	Age	Interest rate	Real estate wealth	Financial wealth	Price control
Life insurance	¹ –2.00	.27	¹ 2.46	¹ –1.22	–.03	–.05	¹ .38	–.10
Home insurance	–.89	¹ 1.06	¹ 2.33	¹ –1.34	–.02	.13	¹ –.34	–.01
Medical insurance ³	–.02	¹ .87	¹ 2.06	¹ .66	¹ .03	¹ .21	¹ –.40	¹ –.07
Disability insurance ³	¹ –.52	–.01	¹ 5.32	¹ –3.42	¹ –.23	.31	¹ –.61	.10
Workers' compensation ³	¹ –.89	¹ 3.49	–.18	¹ 2.38	¹ .12	.24	¹ –.51	¹ –.20
Vehicle insurance	¹ .08	¹ –.91	¹ 4.59	¹ –1.58	.04	¹ .50	¹ –.50	.01
Other goods and services	–.06	¹ .74	¹ .86	–.37	–.01	.03	¹ .11	¹ –.03
Personal care	¹ .59	¹ .35	¹ 1.96	–.01	¹ –.04	–.05	¹ .37	–.03
Personal items	¹ –.53	¹ 2.17	¹ –1.17	¹ –.77	¹ –.03	.07	.06	¹ –.07
Social and religious activities	¹ –2.05	¹ 1.34	¹ 1.69	¹ .37	–.01	–.01	.12	–.02
Legal services ³	¹ .43	.35	–.76	¹ –2.00	¹ –.07	–.08	¹ .24	–.01
Accounting services ³	–.15	¹ 2.05	.75	–1.00	¹ –.11	¹ –.21	¹ .24	.01
Labor organization dues ³	¹ 1.29	¹ 2.62	¹ –7.79	¹ –1.93	–.01	¹ –.68	¹ .60	.02
Professional association dues ³	¹ .63	¹ 3.06	–1.62	¹ –6.60	–.05	–.12	–.15	–.08
Funeral services ³	¹ –.38	¹ .89	–.52	.81	.01	.05	.08	–.02
Tobacco products	¹ –.66	.01	¹ .84	¹ –1.24	.02	.01	.07	.01
Foreign travel	¹ –1.77	–.18	¹ 3.60	¹ –1.72	–.01	.18	.15	–.05

¹ Statistically significant at the .05 level or better (one-tailed *t*-test).² Data from 1933.³ Data from 1959.⁴ Data from 1986.NOTE: System $R^2 = .99$. Dash indicates price control variable does not apply.

SOURCE: Author's calculations based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Standard and Poor's.

instead of data on spending that have been used in most previous work. Finally, the article has estimated the wealth effects from both real estate assets and financial assets for more than 80 consumer products and services.

A wealth effect on consumption from real estate is supported for both periods of analysis (1946–2009 and 1929–2009), with respective elasticities of 0.06 and 0.09 for aggregate consumption. The consumption of durable products and associated services—including vehicles, appliances, vehicle insurance, and vehicle fluids—had the most significant positive responses to increases in real estate wealth or housing prices. These findings conform to Friedman's hypothesis that wealth gains viewed as transitory by the household will be invested rather than consumed. Purchases of consumer durable products, such as vehicles and appliances, are considered investments. The numerical findings for vehicles and appliances are also similar for the two periods. Purchases of new vehicles are highly elastic (1.69 in the shorter period, 1.95 in the longer), and purchases of appliances are near unitary elastic (0.86, 1.13). Exhibit 1 summarizes these findings.

The analysis also indicates some reallocation of con-

sumption from the real estate wealth effect. In both periods, households significantly reduced their consumption of foreign mail, travel tours, and labor organization memberships when real estate wealth rose, although total spending on these categories was relatively small in either period.

The results obtained from financial wealth were less consistent. For total consumption, the financial wealth effect was statistically significant only in the longer period (1929–2009), and here the elasticity was relatively small (0.02). The consumption categories with consistently positive and statistically significant elasticities in both periods were financial services with a fee, laundry and drycleaning, clothing repair and alteration, and "other vehicle services." Like durable products, these categories represent services that can be easily begun and terminated. It is logical that households will increase their consumption of financial services that require a fee when they increase their financial wealth. The other three categories—laundry and drycleaning, clothing repair and alterations, and "other vehicle services"—have in common their contribution to the maintenance and enhancement of two important household durable or

Table 4. Estimated elasticities, by detailed consumption group and using asset prices, 1929–2009

Group	Price	Income	Population	Age	Interest rate	Housing price	Stock price	Price control
Total spending	¹ –0.62	¹ 0.76	¹ 1.28	¹ –0.13	0.01	¹ 0.09	¹ 0.02	¹ –0.02
At-home food	¹ .21	¹ .34	¹ 1.07	¹ –.40	–.02	¹ .18	–.01	–.01
Food	¹ .44	¹ .23	¹ 1.16	¹ –.55	¹ .02	¹ .18	¹ .03	–.01
Alcohol ²	¹ –1.54	¹ 3.88	¹ –6.38	¹ –2.53	–.11	.20	¹ .24	–.14
Farm food	¹ .99	¹ –1.31	–.53	–.06	–.01	.34	–.10	–.05
Clothing and footwear	¹ –.49	¹ 1.05	¹ –.26	¹ .56	.01	–.01	¹ .04	–.01
Women's clothing ³	¹ –.16	¹ 1.23	.55	¹ 2.01	¹ .07	¹ .18	–.02	¹ –.07
Men's clothing ³	–.02	¹ .77	¹ 1.17	¹ 1.62	–.02	–.01	–.01	–.02
Children's clothing ³	–.02	¹ 2.40	1.08	–.85	.04	.06	¹ –.21	.01
Other clothing materials	¹ .04	¹ 1.81	¹ –2.13	¹ 1.55	–.04	¹ .54	–.09	¹ .26
Laundry and drycleaning ³	¹ –.77	–.19	¹ 2.53	–.08	–.04	¹ –.23	¹ .33	–.03
Clothing alterations and repair ³	¹ .58	¹ 1.06	¹ –5.76	–.57	¹ –.10	–.22	¹ .41	.01
Footwear	¹ –.59	¹ .67	.14	¹ .26	.01	–.06	¹ .06	–.01
Housing, utilities, and fuel	¹ –.47	¹ .29	¹ 2.59	¹ –.77	¹ .02	.03	¹ –.03	¹ –.03
Rental nonfarm housing	¹ –.17	¹ .44	¹ 2.10	¹ –.54	.01	¹ –.31	¹ –.06	–.02
Owned nonfarm housing	¹ –.66	¹ .27	¹ 3.19	¹ –1.11	¹ .04	¹ .21	.01	–.03
Rental farm housing	¹ .19	–.01	.09	¹ .69	¹ .03	¹ .48	–.01	–.02
Group housing	¹ –2.65	.38	.06	¹ –4.43	¹ –.11	¹ 1.01	¹ .33	.16
Water	¹ .09	¹ .46	¹ 1.78	.21	.01	¹ –.26	¹ –.05	.01
Electricity	¹ –1.10	.14	¹ 3.72	¹ –1.06	–.02	–.08	¹ –.27	¹ –.10
Natural gas	¹ –.79	.01	¹ 3.62	¹ –3.42	–.01	¹ .34	¹ –.17	¹ –.09
Fuel oil and others	¹ –.75	.26	–.13	¹ –2.75	¹ –.12	¹ .66	¹ –.13	–.07
Household furnishings and equipment	¹ –.48	¹ .87	¹ .51	¹ –.67	.01	¹ .43	¹ .08	¹ –.08
Furniture and flooring	¹ –.53	¹ 1.27	–.15	¹ –1.00	.02	¹ .54	¹ .11	¹ –.10
Carpet, drapes, and linens	¹ –.34	¹ .78	–.04	¹ 1.19	.01	¹ .47	¹ .16	.01
Appliances	¹ .34	–.23	¹ 4.99	¹ –1.98	.04	¹ 1.13	.03	¹ –.36
Eating utensils	¹ –1.15	¹ .82	.61	–.38	–.02	¹ .27	¹ –.07	–.07
Home tools and equipment	¹ –.67	¹ 1.80	.19	–.02	–.01	–.01	¹ –.07	–.08
Other furnishings and equipment	¹ –.49	¹ .72	¹ .48	¹ –.85	.01	.03	¹ .12	¹ –.06
Health care	–.02	¹ .80	¹ 2.70	¹ –.91	¹ .02	–.03	¹ –.09	–.02
Pharmaceuticals ³	¹ –.51	¹ .65	¹ 4.49	¹ 1.67	¹ .06	¹ .38	.01	.02
Other medical products ³	–.15	.91	.92	¹ 2.51	–.05	¹ .39	¹ –.19	.09
Health equipment	¹ –.43	¹ 1.17	¹ 1.10	¹ 1.81	–.01	–.05	–.01	–.01
Physician services	¹ –.17	¹ .57	¹ 2.17	¹ –.33	¹ .04	¹ .30	¹ –.04	¹ –.05
Dental services	¹ –.19	¹ .90	¹ 1.47	¹ –1.06	¹ .03	–.03	¹ –.07	¹ –.08
Home health care ⁴	–.52	¹ –6.63	¹ 9.49	11.37	–.04	.29	–.08	–
Medical lab services ⁴	–.33	1.19	7.06	–5.19	.01	.05	.02	–
Other medical services ⁴	.38	–1.49	5.97	1.23	–.05	.12	–.03	–
Hospital services	¹ –.35	¹ .63	¹ 3.91	¹ –1.59	.01	¹ –.20	¹ –.23	–.01
Nursing home services	¹ –2.42	¹ .85	¹ 9.81	¹ –5.73	–.01	¹ –.96	–.09	.09

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Continued—Estimated elasticities, by detailed consumption group and using asset prices, 1929–2009

Group	Price	Income	Population	Age	Interest rate	Housing price	Stock price	Price control
Transportation	¹ –.53	¹ .87	¹ 1.72	¹ –1.98	.02	¹ .52	.01	¹ –.17
New vehicles	.02	–.30	¹ 4.97	¹ –5.66	¹ .30	¹ 1.95	.04	¹ –1.06
Used vehicles	¹ .13	¹ .95	–.76	¹ 1.86	.02	¹ .49	¹ .31	¹ –.20
Vehicle parts	¹ –.96	¹ 1.09	¹ 1.90	¹ –3.28	–.01	–.11	¹ –.10	–.06
Vehicle fluids	¹ –.57	–.20	¹ 3.67	¹ –2.41	–.01	¹ .77	¹ –.15	¹ –.15
Vehicle maintenance and repair	¹ –2.69	¹ 1.02	¹ 2.60	¹ –2.86	.04	.24	–.01	¹ –.15
Other vehicle services	¹ –.18	.25	¹ 4.06	¹ 2.37	.02	¹ –.37	¹ .29	–.01
Buses and trains	¹ –1.62	¹ .60	¹ –.92	¹ .90	–.01	.05	¹ .09	¹ .17
Airplane travel	¹ –3.80	¹ 2.18	¹ 5.24	¹ –10.18	–.17	–.38	¹ –.55	–.01
Water vehicle travel	¹ .35	2.65	–1.25	¹ 15.06	¹ .49	¹ –2.15	.48	–.25
Communication	¹ –.72	¹ .63	¹ 2.84	¹ –.33	.01	¹ .14	.02	.04
Telephone equipment	¹ –1.46	¹ 2.94	.16	¹ 9.72	¹ .27	¹ –1.87	¹ –.38	¹ –.41
U.S. mail ³	¹ .13	¹ 2.68	¹ –5.21	–.76	¹ .09	¹ –.61	¹ .11	–.06
Foreign mail ³	¹ –1.04	¹ 9.92	¹ –13.82	¹ 11.00	–.08	¹ –1.95	.23	.29
Telecommunications services	¹ –.53	¹ .80	¹ 3.06	¹ –.35	.01	–.03	–.01	.01
Internet access ⁴	–.47	–3.17	19.93	24.30	.20	–.47	1.25	–
Recreation	¹ –1.00	¹ 1.20	¹ 1.04	¹ –.34	.02	–.02	¹ .07	–.04
Video and audio equipment ³	¹ –.83	¹ 3.84	–1.14	¹ 1.18	¹ .05	–.01	.01	¹ –.14
Video and audio services ³	¹ 1.25	¹ 3.58	¹ –4.81	–.21	.03	¹ –.48	¹ –.14	–.03
Recreational vehicles ³	¹ –.31	¹ 5.24	¹ –3.37	¹ –2.24	¹ –.15	–.28	–.02	.12
Other recreational products ³	¹ –.35	¹ 1.14	¹ 3.08	¹ 1.58	¹ –.03	¹ .09	.02	¹ –.12
Recreation equipment maintenance and repair ³	¹ –.35	¹ 5.35	¹ –5.11	¹ 2.77	¹ .10	.18	.06	–.02
Club memberships	¹ –.17	¹ .95	–.12	¹ 2.34	¹ .04	¹ –.49	.02	–.06
Books, magazines, and newspapers	¹ –.21	¹ .90	¹ .53	–.09	–.01	¹ .20	.01	.01
Gambling	¹ .13	¹ 1.49	¹ 1.79	¹ 3.33	¹ –.04	¹ –.48	¹ .08	–.02
Pets	¹ –1.70	¹ 1.24	¹ 2.22	¹ –1.70	–.02	¹ –.25	.04	.02
Photography	¹ .13	¹ 2.01	¹ 2.29	¹ –2.58	.01	¹ –.37	¹ –.31	¹ –.13
Tours	¹ 2.39	¹ 2.81	1.25	¹ 4.17	¹ .22	¹ –1.99	–.04	¹ –.36
Education	¹ –.21	¹ .75	¹ 2.43	¹ –2.36	.01	¹ –.23	–.03	.01
Educational books	¹ –1.16	¹ 1.46	.31	¹ .52	¹ .06	¹ –.31	¹ .09	–.01
Higher education	¹ –.15	¹ .42	¹ 3.48	¹ –2.75	.01	¹ –.18	¹ –.09	.03
K–12 schools	¹ –.96	¹ .34	¹ 3.57	¹ –2.23	–.01	–.08	.01	.04
Commercial and vocational schools	¹ –.04	¹ 1.19	1.05	.38	.05	¹ –.67	¹ .11	–.10
Food service and accommodations	.38	¹ .79	¹ .76	¹ .59	¹ –.06	.14	¹ –.09	.07
Restaurants	¹ 1.21	¹ .36	¹ 1.05	¹ 1.31	–.04	.16	¹ –.07	.05
Employee meals	¹ 2.07	–.09	.64	–.48	¹ –.11	.40	.02	.02
Accommodations	.01	¹ 1.10	¹ 1.87	¹ –.44	–.02	¹ –.26	¹ –.08	–.04

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Continued—Estimated elasticities, by detailed consumption groups and using asset prices, 1929–2009

Group	Price	Income	Population	Age	Interest rate	Housing price	Stock price	Price control
Financial services	-.11	.53	12.15	1.85	.06	1-.20	.02	1-.10
Financial services, no fee	1-.81	11.44	11.91	-.34	1.10	1-.56	-.06	1-.17
Financial services with fee	1-1.42	.65	12.36	.69	1.17	1-.75	1.40	-.15
Life insurance	1-.39	-.14	12.75	-.25	-.03	1-.59	1-.10	1-.12
Home insurance	1-1.02	1.70	12.73	1-1.41	-.01	1.45	1-.14	.05
Medical insurance ³	1-.05	1.97	11.36	11.19	.03	1.14	1-.15	-.05
Disability insurance ³	1-.61	.74	2.81	1-3.56	1-.14	1.83	1-.26	.08
Workers' compensation ³	1-.83	13.23	.79	13.72	.01	1.32	1-.24	1-.14
Vehicle insurance	1-1.91	1-1.50	17.14	1-1.26	-.04	1.64	.15	.11
Other goods and services	1-.13	.83	1.99	1-.33	-.01	-.01	.03	1-.03
Personal care	1-.43	1.80	11.47	1-.66	-.01	-.07	1.14	-.02
Personal items	1-.53	12.20	1-.83	1-1.04	.01	.14	-.01	-.05
Social and religious activities	1-4.28	.31	13.82	1.67	-.01	-.05	.04	-.02
Legal services ³	1.51	.19	-.28	1-2.49	1-.07	-.04	1.08	-.02
Accounting services ³	1-.19	11.78	1.65	-.90	1-.14	1-.33	1.09	.01
Labor organization dues ³	1.59	11.84	1-3.96	.22	-.05	1-.96	-.04	-.01
Professional association dues ³	-.02	13.67	-1.06	1-2.88	1-.07	1-.65	1-.17	-.06
Funeral services ³	1-.35	11.15	-.84	11.10	-.03	1-.24	.03	-.02
Tobacco products	1-1.26	.05	11.39	-.42	-.03	.14	1.10	1.09
Foreign travel	1-1.59	.52	12.67	1-2.20	1.13	.05	1.18	1-.23

¹ Statistically significant at the .05 level or better (one-tailed t-test).² Data from 1933.³ Data from 1959.⁴ Data from 1986.NOTE: System $R^2 = .99$. Dash indicates price control variable does not apply.

SOURCE: Author's calculations based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Standard and Poor's.

semidurable goods: vehicles and clothing. Therefore, perhaps these findings suggest a slight modification, or reinterpretation, of Friedman's hypothesis concerning the use of transitory income from wealth: the wealth will be invested in consumer durable products or in services that maintain or enhance those products.

The results presented suggest that the negative wealth effect produced by the 2007–2009 recession had two major casualties: vehicle sales and appliance sales. From 2006 to 2009, U.S. vehicle sales declined 38 percent.³⁴ Household appliance sales were down almost 10 percent over the same period.³⁵ As household wealth made a modest rebound in 2010,³⁶ vehicle sales regained approximately 10 percent³⁷ and appliance sales recovered 3 percent.³⁸

These events suggest strong conformance to the empirical results' implications.

Thus, this article has largely reconfirmed the pathbreaking insights of Ando and Modigliani and of Friedman about the impact of wealth on consumption. In support of previous work, wealth—especially real estate wealth—was found to be an important determinant of consumption. This finding at least partially explains the jump in relative consumption (consumption as a percentage of GDP) that took place during the 1997–2007 period, a time that included the real estate boom. Now that the boom is over, the article's conclusions also may aid an understanding of the behavior consumers are exhibiting in the “new normal” of the post-crash world. □

Exhibit 1. Consumption groups with the 10 largest wealth elasticities (in absolute value) from the two analysis periods presented

For real estate wealth	
1946–2009	1929–2009
New vehicles (1.69)	Water vehicle travel (–2.15)
Non-U.S. mail (–1.02)	Tours (–1.99)
Appliances (.86)	New vehicles (1.95)
Tours (–.73)	Non-U.S. mail (–1.95)
Labor organization dues (–.68)	Telephone equipment (–1.87)
Vehicle insurance (.50)	Appliances (1.13)
Airplane travel (.42)	Group housing (1.01)
Vehicle fluids (.42)	Labor organization dues (–.96)
Rental farm housing (.41)	Disability insurance (.83)
Medical lab services (.41)	Vehicle fluids (.77)
For financial wealth	
1946–2009	1929–2009
New vehicles (–1.68)	Airplane travel (–.55)
Water vehicle travel (1.51)	Clothing alterations and repairs (.41)
Fee-paid financial services (1.24)	Fee-paid financial services (.40)
Photography (–.95)	Telephone equipment (–.38)
Laundry and drycleaning (.79)	Laundry and drycleaning (.33)
Other vehicle services (.67)	Group housing (.33)
Farm food (–.66)	Used vehicles (.31)
Hospital services (–.62)	Photography (–.31)
Cleaning alterations and repairs (.61)	Other vehicle services (.29)
Disability insurance (–.61)	Electricity (–.27)
NOTE: Boldface indicates that the group was among those with the 10 largest elasticities in both periods.	
SOURCE: Tables 3 and 4.	

Notes

¹ “U.S. economic accounts,” Table 1.1.6, National Income Accounts, real personal consumption expenditures (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2011), <http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=9&step=1&reqid=9&step=3&isuri=1&903=6>.

² See Orazio P. Attanasio, Laura Blow, Robert Hamilton, and Andrew Leicester, “Booms and busts: consumption, house prices and expectations,” *Economica*, February 2009, pp. 20–50; John D. Benjamin, Peter Chinloy, and G. Donald Jud, “Real estate versus financial wealth in consumption,” *Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*, vol. 29, no. 3, 2004, pp. 341–354; Raphael Bostic, Stuart A. Gabriel, and Gary Painter, “Housing wealth, financial wealth, and consumption: new evidence from micro data,” *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, vol. 39, no. 1, 2009, pp. 79–89; John Y. Campbell and João F. Cocco, “How do house prices affect consumption? Evidence from micro data,” *Journal of Monetary Economics*, vol. 54, no. 3, 2007, pp. 591–621; Christopher

D. Carroll, Misuzu Otsuka, and Jirka Slacalek, “How large are housing and financial wealth effects? A new approach,” *Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking*, vol. 43, no. 1, 2011, pp. 55–79; Karl E. Case, John M. Quigley, and Robert J. Shiller, “Comparing wealth effects: The stock market vs. the housing market,” *Advances in Macroeconomics*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2005, pp. 1–34; and F. Thomas Juster, Joseph P. Lupton, James P. Smith, and Frank Stafford, “The decline in household saving and the wealth effect,” *Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 2006, pp. 20–27.

³ See Reuven Glick and Kevin Lansing, “U.S. household deleveraging and future consumption growth,” *Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Economic Letter*, no. 2009–16, May 15, 2009; and David B. Gross and Nicholas S. Souleles, “An empirical analysis of personal bankruptcy and delinquency,” *Review of Financial Studies*, spring 2002, pp. 319–347.

⁴ Scott Fay, Erik Hurst, and Michelle J. White, "The household bankruptcy decision," *American Economic Review*, June 2002, pp. 706–718.

⁵ Jeffrey R. Campbell and Zvi Hercowitz, "Welfare implications of the transition to high household debt," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, vol. 56, no. 1, 2009, pp. 1–16.

⁶ See, for example, Mark Aguiar and Erik Hurst, "Consumption versus expenditure," *Journal of Political Economy*, October 2005, pp. 919–948; Orazio P. Attanasio and Hamish Low, "Estimating Euler equations," *Review of Economic Dynamics*, April 2004, pp. 405–435; Tamim Bayoumi and Hali Edison, *Is wealth increasingly driving consumption?* DNB Staff Report 100 (Amsterdam, De Nederlandsche Bank, 2003); Martin Browning and Thomas F. Crossley, "Shocks, stocks, and socks: smoothing consumption over a temporary income loss," *Journal of the European Economic Association*, December 2009, pp. 1169–1192; and Alexander Ludwig and Torsten Sløk, *The impact of changes in stock prices and house prices on consumption in OECD countries*, Working Paper 2002–1 (Washington, DC, International Monetary Fund, 2002).

⁷ See, for example, Bayoumi and Edison, *Is wealth increasingly driving consumption?*; Benjamin, Chinloy, and Jud, "Real estate versus financial wealth"; Bostic, Gabriel, and Painter, "Housing wealth"; Campbell and Cocco, "How do house prices affect consumption?" and Case, Quigley, and Shiller, "Comparing wealth effects."

⁸ See, for example, Mian Atif and Amir Sufi, *Household leverage and the recession of 2007 to 2009*, Working Paper 15896 (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2010); Glick and Lansing, "U.S. household deleveraging"; and Jaewoo Lee, Pau Rabanal, and Damiano Sandri, *U.S. consumption after the 2008 crisis*, Staff Position Note 10/01 (Washington, DC, International Monetary Fund, 2010).

⁹ See, for example, Milton Friedman, *A theory of the consumption function* (Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 1957); and Albert Ando and Franco Modigliani, "The 'life cycle' hypothesis of saving: aggregate implications and tests," *American Economic Review*, March 1963, pp. 55–84.

¹⁰ John Maynard Keynes, *The general theory of employment, interest, and money* (London, Macmillan, 1936).

¹¹ Ando and Modigliani, "The 'life cycle' hypothesis of saving."

¹² See Eric Belsky and Joel Prakken, *Housing wealth effects: housing's impact on wealth accumulation, wealth distribution and consumer spending*, Working Paper 04–13 (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Joint Center for Urban Studies, December 2004); Dean M. Maki and Michael G. Palumbo, *Disentangling the wealth effect: A cohort analysis of household saving in the 1990s*, Working Paper 2001–2 (Washington, DC, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2001); and *Economic report of the President, 2010* (President's Council of Economic Advisers, 2010).

¹³ See Yasserand Abdih and Evan Tanner, *Frugality: are we fretting too much? Household savings and assets in the U.S.*, Working Paper 09–197 (Washington, DC, International Monetary Fund, 2009); Charles Calomiris, Stanley Longhofer, and William Miles, *The (mythical?) housing wealth effect*, Working Paper 15075 (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2009); and John Muellbauer, "Housing credit and Consumer expenditure," in *Housing, Finance, and Monetary Policy* (Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, 2007), pp. 267–334.

¹⁴ See, for example, Benjamin, Chinloy, and Jud, "Real estate versus financial wealth"; Case, Quigley, and Shiller, "Comparing wealth effects"; Bayoumi and Edison, *Is wealth increasingly driving consumption?*; Campbell and Cocco, "How do house prices affect consumption?" Natalie Girouard and Sveinbjorn Blondal, *House prices and eco-*

nomic activity, Working Paper 279 (Paris, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2001); and Neale Kennedy and Palle Andersen, *Household saving and real house prices: an international perspective*, Working Paper 20 (Basel, Bank for International Settlements, 1994).

¹⁵ Bostic, Gabriel, and Painter, "Housing wealth."

¹⁶ Table 2.5.6, National Income Accounts, real personal consumption expenditures.

¹⁷ Thesia Garner and Randal Verbrugge, *Reconciling user costs and rental equivalence: evidence from the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey*, Working Paper 427 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009).

¹⁸ Financial services are mainly brokerage, financial planning, and insurance services, while "other spending" includes legal and accounting services.

¹⁹ Tables 2.5.3 and 2.5.4, National Income Accounts, real personal consumption expenditures.

²⁰ Jack E. Triplett, "Economic theory and BEA's alternative quantity and price indexes," *Survey of Current Business*, April 1992, pp. 49–52.

²¹ Louis Philips, *Applied consumption analysis* (Amsterdam, North Holland, 1974).

²² Disposable personal income data are from Table 2.1, National Income Accounts, real personal consumption expenditures.

²³ Age data are from Table 7, *Statistical abstract* (U.S. Census Bureau, annual issues).

²⁴ Population data are from Table 34, *Economic report of the President, 2010*.

²⁵ W. Keith Bryant and Cathleen D. Zick, *The economic organization of the household*, 2nd ed. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 2006).

²⁶ Friedman, *A theory of the consumption function*, pp. 8–14.

²⁷ Interest rate data are from Tables B60 and B73, *Economic report of the President, 2010*.

²⁸ *Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States* (serial online) (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2011), <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/z1/default.htm>.

²⁹ Ludwig and Sløk, *The impact of changes*.

³⁰ S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, <http://www.standardandpoors.com/indices/sp-case-shiller-home-price-indices/en/us/?indexId=spusacashpidff-p-us->

³¹ Table B95, *Economic report of the President, 2010*.

³² See, for example, Benjamin, Chinloy, and Jud, "Real estate versus financial wealth"; Bostic, Gabriel, and Painter, "Housing wealth"; Carroll, Otsuka, and Slacalek, "How large are housing and financial wealth effects?"; and Case, Quigley, and Shiller, "Comparing wealth effects."

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ WardsAuto: Data Center, 2010, <http://www.wardsauto.com/data-center>.

³⁵ Table 2.4.5, National Income Accounts, real personal consumption expenditures.

³⁶ *Flow of Funds Accounts*.

³⁷ WardsAuto.

³⁸ *Monthly sales for retail and food services*, report no. CB10–180 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011).

Consumer Expenditure Survey Microdata Users' Workshop, July 2012

Geoffrey Paulin and Ian Elkin

The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) is the most detailed source of expenditures, demographics, and income collected by the federal government. Every year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) CE program releases microdata on the CE website from its two component surveys (i.e., the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey), which researchers in a variety of fields use, including academia, government, market research, and other private industry areas.¹ In July 2006, the CE program office conducted the first in a series of annual workshops to help users to better understand the structure of the CE microdata; provide training in the uses of the surveys; and, through presentations by current users and interactive forums, promote awareness of the different ways the data are used and explore possibilities for collaboration. In addition to the CE program staff, speakers have included economists from BLS regional offices and researchers not affiliated with the BLS. Last year, an additional day was added to the event for exploring topics in survey methods research to support the major project to redesign the CE, called Gemini.² This report describes the Survey Methods Symposium, which occurred on July 17, and the most recent workshop, which occurred July 18–20, 2012.

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Survey methods symposium

The goals of the 2012 Survey Methods Symposium were to (1) provide an overview of the CE methods program and the CE redesign project (Gemini), (2) outline upcoming redesign recommendations from the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) Consensus Expert Panel, (3) discuss other large-scale survey redesign efforts by major survey producers in other statistical agencies, and (4) share findings from academic researchers on analyses of survey error. Four sessions were held, one on each topic goal.

Survey redesign. The first symposium session largely focused on discussions pertaining to the CE redesign. Federal survey staff delivered papers and presentations related to the CE redesign Gemini Project and an overview of the CE research program. Specifically, research highlights and motivations were discussed that provide the foundation for the redesign process, and regardless of the final approach or approaches chosen, the CE must monitor the results of the redesign(s) implemented to ensure that it is not affected negatively by unforeseen consequences. This session included two speakers: Adam Safir and Kathy Downey (BLS).

Outline of upcoming CNSTAT redesign recommendations. The second symposium session provided insight into how perspectives from several relative disciplines were brought to bear on redesign issues regarding the CE and described issues associated with the CE from a survey methodology perspective. However, presentations were limited because the final CNSTAT report was under review; subsequently, the speakers stopped short of recommendations. This session included

two speakers: Carol House and Don Dillman (CNSTAT).

Large-scale survey redesign efforts. The third session provided an overview of the survey redesign efforts by major survey producers in other statistical agencies, including representatives from the National Household Education Survey (NHES), the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the BLS. Each survey redesign presentation included elements such as survey overview, redesign motivations, redesign challenges, redesign constraints, research overview, and pertinent timeline and cost considerations. This session included five speakers: Andy Zukerberg (NHES), James Lynch (NCVS), Joel Kennet (NSDUH), Jason Fields (SIPP), and Kathy Downey (BLS).

Survey error. The final symposium session focused on findings from research into the reduction of survey error by reducing nonresponse bias through responsive design and external benchmarks, as well as reducing measurement error through cross-survey imputation. The first presentation by Julia Lee (University of Michigan) postulated that current nonresponse bias reduction techniques have worthwhile alternatives. These alternatives include controlling for nonresponse by adaptively improving respondent representativeness and effectively using frame data, contextual data, paradata, and benchmark information to obviate the need for nonrespondent information. The final presentation by Geoffrey Paulin (BLS) provided an overview of the current Diary to Interview imputation project and provided insight into the process of determining the proper imputation

method. The presenter also highlighted complications that have emerged as the project has developed.

Conclusions. The presentations and discussions at the Survey Methods Symposium underscored the importance of tailoring the redesign approach to the specific survey, accounting for all aspects that may be affected. More specifically, redesign rationales vary from survey to survey, depending on the needs of stakeholders, ranging from the need for more efficient data collection and estimation methods to the reduction of respondent burden. No matter the driving force behind the redesign process, one should bear in mind that total implementation of all recommended survey questionnaire improvements may not be possible. Subsequently, evaluation metrics, reflecting both instrument and interviewer, must expand beyond response rates to include measures adapted to the methodological modifications implemented during the redesign, with additional modifications to be incorporated as time, funding, and resources allow.

Microdata users' workshop

Day one. The first day of the 2012 workshop opened with presenters from the CE program. William Hawk provided an overview of the CE, featuring topics such as how the data are collected and published. Craig Kreisler, Bill Passero, and Laura Paszkiewicz then presented an introduction to the microdata, including an explanation of their features, such as data file structure and variable naming conventions. This session featured a new method in presenting "hands-on" training in the analysis of CE data: healthcare expenditures were used as a common theme to demonstrate how to obtain and merge data from the various microdata

files and to compute descriptive statistics. In previous workshops, instructors also had explained these concepts, but the presentations contained no unifying example.

The rest of the day featured several presentations by researchers not affiliated with the CE program, who have used the microdata for a variety of purposes (Richard Bavier, Jonathan Fisher, Rawley Heimer, Tami Ohler, and Geng Li), followed by a continuation of practical training. The day concluded with an information-sharing group session among workshop participants and CE program staff. This group session was an open forum in which attendees met informally to discuss their research and offer suggestions for improving the microdata. Moving this session to the first day also was an innovation in this workshop. Because the practical training is progressive, in prior years, this session was held on the second day to maximize overlap in attendance between newer and more experienced users. However, in response to comments from attendees at prior workshops, the session was scheduled for the first day of the 2012 workshop.

Day two. The second day opened with more advanced topics: Barry Steinberg of the BLS Division of Price Statistical Methods presented technical details about sampling methods and construction of sample weights, Evan Hubener (CE program) spoke on imputation and the allocation of expenditure data in the CE, and Laura Paszkiewicz talked about new procedures under investigation to estimate income tax payments for use in published tables and by microdata users.³

The next session addressed a topic of perennial interest to CE microdata users: how to apply longitudinal weights to the Interview Survey data. As Bill Passero noted in the introduction, the

Interview Survey collects data from respondents for four consecutive calendar quarters. During each interview, the respondent is asked to provide information on expenditures for various items during the past 3 months. However, not all participants remain in the sample for all four of these interviews. Those who do remain have different characteristics (e.g., higher rates of homeownership and average age) than those who do not. Therefore, attempting to analyze average annual expenditures by only examining respondents who participate for all four interviews yields biased results. Two of the presentations were given by researchers who had devised their own longitudinal adjustment methods for use with four-quarter interviewees: a proportion-based weight (Fisher) and a sophisticated weight derived from probability of attrition (Heimer). Based on comments from attendees, this session was a highlight of the workshop.

After a break for lunch, Craig Kreisler opened the afternoon sessions with a description of confidentiality measures in the CE microdata, including "topcoding."⁴ This presentation was followed by practical training (Kreisler, Passero, and Paszkiewicz) and a special presentation by Carol Boyd Leon, a technical writer–editor, of the *Monthly Labor Review*, who described the publication process, from submission to printing, for authors interested in having their works appear in that journal. The day concluded with a discussion on redesign options for microdata and documentation by Scott Curtin (CE program).

Day three. On the final day, CE staff featured advanced topics, starting with Meaghan Smith who explained how sales taxes are applied to expenditure reports during the data production process. Next, Geoffrey Paulin de-

scribed the correct use of imputed income data and sample weights in computing population estimates. The latter session noted that the proper use of weights requires a special technique to account for sample design effects that, if not employed, result in estimates of variances and regression parameters that are incorrect.⁵ The penultimate presentation featured Laura Paszkiewicz who described “paradata” regarding the interview process itself, such as the interviewee’s contact history and the interview mode—via personal visit or telephone. The session concluded with a “sneak peek” of developments for CE microdata (Steve Henderson). Of particular note was the announcement that the 2010 microdata for both Interview and Diary Surveys had just been released online and free of charge to all users for the first time. In addition, 2011 microdata would be released in the same way in September 2012, with data from 1996 to 2009 being released as soon as processing constraints would permit.

After a break, other researchers not affiliated with the CE program (Juan Du, Steve Mitnick, and Anthony Murray) concluded the morning presentations. In the afternoon, practical training included a presentation of a computer program available with the microdata for use in computing correct standard errors for means and regression results when using unweighted nonimputed data; population-weighted nonimputed data; and multiply-imputed income data, both unweighted and population weighted (Paulin).

2013 symposium and workshop

The next survey methods symposium will be held July 16, 2013, once again concomitant with the next microdata users’ workshop (July 17 through 19). Although the symposium and workshop will remain free of charge

to all participants, advance registration is required. For more information about these and previous events, visit the CE website (www.bls.gov/cex) and look for “Public-Use Microdata Annual Users’ Workshop” under the left navigation bar entitled “CE MICRODATA.”⁶

Highlights of workshop presentations

Following are highlights of the papers presented during the workshop, listed in the order of presentation. They are based on summaries written by the respective authors.

Richard Bavier, policy analyst, U.S. Office of Management and Budget (retired), “Recent trends in U.S. income and expenditure poverty” (Interview Survey), day one.

After decades of following similar trends, U.S. poverty rates measured by household spending fell after 2000 while poverty measured by household income rose. Comparisons of trends in spending and income poverty using the CE data with trends in income poverty from the Current Population Survey and trends in income and spending poverty in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, as well as with a time series of the ratio of employment to population, find CE to be the outlier. The findings do not bear directly on the primary use of CE data in providing category weights for calculation of the Consumer Price Index but do require explanation not available in CE public-use files.

Jonathan Fisher, U.S. Census Bureau, “The demography of inequality for individuals and families: income and consumption” (Interview Survey), day one.⁷

Research indicates that since the 1980s, economic inequality has increased in the United States. Research-

ers, however, dispute which resource—income or consumption—should be used to measure economic well-being and the extent of the change in inequality of well-being. Part of this discussion included a question of which groups of people benefit or lose when both income and consumption are considered. In this paper, income and expenditure data from the CE are used to obtain various measures of income and consumption from 1984 to 2010. This paper examines a variety of income and consumption measures to illustrate their complementary nature as well as their differences. Although permanent income would be the preferred measure of economic well-being, obtaining an estimate of permanent income using cross-sectional survey data is difficult. For this reason, this paper suggests that using measures of both income and consumption—a maximum–minimum approach—provides useful information. In so doing, this paper provides which groups of people benefitted or lost in both dimensions. That is, the methods given are useful in determining which households may be better or worse off in both dimensions: consumption and income.

Finally, although the CE includes imputed income from 2004 to 2010, imputed income is not available before 2004. This paper’s research followed the basic CE methodology as much as possible and imputes income from 1984 to 2010 for the public-use data. The imputations are compared with the official CE imputations from 2004 to 2010, and inequality measures using reported before-tax income in the CE files are compared with imputed before-tax income over the entire period.

Rawley Heimer, Ph.D. candidate, Brandeis University, International Business School, “Friends do let friends buy AAPL, and F, and IPET. . .” (Interview Survey), day one.

This research is the first to provide empirical evidence that social interaction is more prevalent among active rather than passive investors. Although previous empirical work shows that proxies for sociability are related to participation in asset markets, the literature is unable to distinguish between the types of participants because of data limitations. This paper addresses this shortcoming by using data from the CE Quarterly Interview Survey on individual holdings and buying and selling financial assets as well as expenditure variables, which imply variation in the level of social activity. The paper's findings offer a new explanation for the overtrading puzzle and lend microfounded support to asset-pricing models that incorporate consumption externalities (i.e., "keeping up with the Joneses") in consumer preferences.

Tami Ohler, University of Massachusetts, "Measuring the effect of gender on consumption in single-parent households" (Interview Survey), day one.

The assignment was to replicate and extend an article for an econometrics class project. The article chosen was "Expenditures of single parents: How does gender figure in?" by Geoffrey Paulin and Yoon Lee.⁸

Paulin and Lee use two types of econometric models to describe two aspects of expenditure patterns: ordinary least squares (OLS) models (for items that are frequently purchased) and logistic models (for infrequently or nonpurchased items). The coefficients generated by these models are used to calculate four measures of consumption behavior: probability of expenditure, predicted expenditure, marginal propensity to consume, and income elasticity. Using these models, they report two main findings. First, they conclude that probabilities of expenditure differ for just one house-

hold consumption item: child apparel. Second, they report that expected expenditures (among those who spend at all on a particular item) differ significantly in just four cases: food at home; food away from home; apparel for adults; and pets, toys, and playground equipment.

Their article provides a valuable opportunity to look more closely at the debated issue of whether gender matters in household consumption patterns. The current paper uses Paulin and Lee's results (and variations on them) to examine the effects of two types of issues embedded in empirical studies of household decisionmaking: model specification and sample selection bias.

To uncover the effect of the authors' model specifications and sample selection on the conclusions they draw, the present paper describes two types of changes to their model. First, the interaction terms are eliminated, and second, the sample to include cohabiting parents is expanded. Individually and jointly, these changes lead to the loss of significance of the coefficient on the male dummy variable, the regressor of interest in both their OLS and logit models. With one exception (food away from home), the authors have overstated the differences in consumption patterns between moms and dads. Although gender differences exist among working-age adults who live alone, parenting (with or without unmarried cohabiting partners) appears to lead to convergence of expenditure patterns.

Geng Li, Federal Reserve Board, "Gamblers as personal finance activists" (Interview Survey), day one.

This research uses some of the less used CE questions and exploits the CE paradata on survey time to explore

- how gambling costs fit in household budgets,

- how gamblers' balance sheets compare with those of other consumers,
- how gamblers manage (financial and nonfinancial) risks, and
- why gambling takes place.

Jonathan Fisher, U.S. Census Bureau, and **Rawley Heimer**, Ph.D. candidate, Brandeis University, International Business School, special session, "Applying longitudinal weights: examples from CE microdata users" (Interview Survey), day two.

Although the Interview Survey attempts to collect information from participants for four consecutive quarters, this procedure is not possible for a portion of the sample. In addition, the same address is designed to be visited for four consecutive quarters;⁹ however, the consumer unit present during one visit may no longer participate in subsequent interviews. Reasons include moving, extended absence, or refusal to participate. At the same time, researchers are often interested in examining annual, rather than quarterly, expenditures. Although one way to obtain these estimates is to add expenditures for the four quarters using only those consumer units that participated in all four quarters, the resulting sample no longer represents the U.S. population as a whole. This result is because those who participate for fewer than four quarters are not a random subset of the total sample. For example, they are younger on average and more likely to be renters than those who participate in all interviews. Although the CE program has no official procedure to recommend for applying weights to adjust for the bias in the sample, Jonathan Fisher and Rawley Heimer were known to have computed adjustment weights in their own research using CE data and were invited to present their methods at the workshop. Fisher's method involves proportion-

based adjustment, whereas Heimer's involves regression-based adjustment.

Juan Du, Old Dominion University, "Health insurance and labor market conditions during the Great Recession" (Interview Survey), day three.¹⁰

Lack of health insurance has long been a concern for policymakers, and health insurance mandate has become the main issue in the current debate of healthcare reform. This paper examines how health insurance coverage at the household level has changed during the Great Recession and how insurance status has been affected by labor market conditions, such as the state-level unemployment rate. This paper uses the CE (Interview Survey data) because it tracks households' insurance status at a higher frequency than other microeconomic datasets. This feature allows the effect of macroeconomic conditions to be estimated more accurately. Since the focus is the most recent recession, the sample period selected for this study is January 2007 to March 2011, which includes some postcrisis months because the conditions of the labor market did not bounce back until early 2012. In this paper's sample, 17.1 percent of the households were without health insurance during this period. The monthly state-level labor market data are matched with household-level data in the CE. After controlling for state and year fixed effects as well as households employment status and other characteristics, the paper findings show that a 1 percentage point increase in the state-level unemployment rate is associated with a 2.1 percentage points (12 percent)

increase in the probability of losing insurance. This effect is statistically significant. Robust analysis also was performed using data from a longer sample period 2006 to 2010, which include both the recession in the early 2000s and the current recession. Statistically significant results are found for this sample as well.

Steve Mitnick and Austen Talbot, Bates White Economics Consulting, "Using the Consumer Expenditure Survey to deeply understand how electricity expenditures of American households vary" (Interview Survey), day three.

CE microdata reaffirm the research regarding the skewed nature of electricity bill distributions. The data allow this paper to expound upon this research by providing details on utility bills, expenditures, income, and a host of demographic characteristics. These details allow the relationships between electricity expenditures and a variety of other factors to be examined. CE microdata have thus far proven to be a powerful tool for confirming work with other datasets on how much American households pay for electricity, including the Department of Energy's EIA-826, its Residential Energy Consumption Survey, and several utilities' confidential residential customer monthly billing data.

Anthony Murray, Ph.D. candidate, Virginia Tech, "Heat or eat' or 'food or fuel'? Measuring trade-offs between food and energy consumption" (Interview Survey), day three.

Recent research finds many low-income households face a "heat or

eat" dilemma. These households make the difficult choice between providing sufficient food for their family to eat or paying utility bills to meet their heating and cooling needs. This work in Murray's dissertation uses an Almost Ideal Demand System to generate own-price, cross-price, and income elasticities for household utilities and food using price and expenditure data from the BLS and the American Chamber of Commerce Researcher Association. These elasticities can be used to determine how energy price shocks affect household food insecurity levels but have not been calculated in previous research. Southern households traditionally spend a larger share of their income on utility expenditures compared with the rest of the United States because of higher summer electricity use to cool residences. Using the Almost Ideal Demand System model, calculating Southern elasticities and testing differences between the elasticities of other Census regions are possible. Simulations examine the impact of energy price shocks on Southern household food insecurity levels. When price shocks dramatically worsen food security levels of Southern households, Southern congressional leaders have additional leverage to request more funding from federal energy assistance programs, such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Traditionally, these programs have disproportionately allocated benefits to Northeastern and Midwestern states. The research results also can increase policymakers' and social assistance designers' understanding of how energy price shocks may affect household food insecurity. □

BLS speakers

Staff of the CE program

Scott Curtin, Economist, Branch of Information and Analysis; day two
 William Hawk, Economist, Branch of Information and Analysis; day one
 Craig Kreisler, Economist, Branch of Information and Analysis; days one and two
 Steve Henderson, Supervisory Economist, Chief, Branch of Information and Analysis; day three
 Evan Hubener, Economist, Branch of Production and Control, day two
 Bill Passero, Senior Economist, Branch of Information and Analysis; all days
 Laura Paszkiewicz, Supervisory Economist, Chief, Microdata Section, Branch of Information and Analysis; all days
 Geoffrey Paulin, Senior Economist, Branch of Information and Analysis; day three
 Meaghan Smith, Supervisory Economist, Chief, Phase 2 Section, Branch of Production and Control; day three

Other BLS speakers

Carol Boyd Leon, Technical Writer–Editor, Office of Publications and Special Studies, *Monthly Labor Review* Branch; day two
 Barry Steinberg, Mathematical Statistician, Division of Price Statistical Methods; day two

Speakers from outside BLS

Richard Bavier, Policy Analyst, U.S. Office of Management and Budget (retired), “Recent trends in U.S. income and expenditure poverty” (Interview Survey); day one

Juan Du, Old Dominion University, “Health insurance and labor market conditions during the Great Recession” (Interview Survey); day three¹

Jonathan Fisher, U.S. Census Bureau, “The demography of inequality for individuals and families: income and consumption” (Interview Survey), day one;² special session, “Applying longitudinal weights: examples from CE microdata users” (Interview Survey); day two

Rawley Heimer, Ph.D. candidate, Brandeis University, International Business School, “Friends do let friends buy AAPL, and F, and IPET. . .” (Interview Survey), day one; special session, “Applying longitudinal weights: examples from CE microdata users” (Interview Survey); day two

Geng Li, Federal Reserve Board, “Gamblers as personal finance activists” (Interview Survey); day one

Steve Mitnick and Austen Talbot, Bates White Economics Consulting, “Using the Consumer Expenditure Survey to deeply understand how electricity expenditures of American households vary” (Interview Survey); day three

Anthony Murray, Ph.D. candidate, Virginia Tech, “Heat or eat’ or ‘food or fuel? Measuring trade-offs between food and energy consumption” (Interview Survey); day three

Tami Ohler, University of Massachusetts, “Measuring the effect of gender on consumption in single-parent households” (Interview Survey); day one

Notes

¹ This work was coauthored with Takeshi Yagihashi, Old Dominion University.

² This work was coauthored with David S. Johnson, U.S. Census Bureau, and Timothy M. Smeeding, University of Wisconsin.

Notes

¹ The Quarterly Interview Survey is designed to collect expenditures for big-ticket items (e.g., major appliances, cars, and trucks) and recurring items (e.g., payments for rent, mortgage, or insurance). In the Interview Survey, participants are visited once every 3 months for five consecutive quarters. Data from the first interview are collected only for bounding purposes and are not published. In the Diary Survey, participants record expenditures daily for 2 consecutive weeks. The survey is designed to collect expenditures for small-ticket and frequently purchased items, such as detailed types of food (e.g., white bread, ground beef, butter, lettuce). The CE microdata may be downloaded on the CE website at <http://www.bls.gov/cex/pumhome.htm>.

² For more information on the CE redesign Gemini Project, visit <http://www.bls.gov/cex/geminiproject.htm>.

³ Currently, respondents are asked to report values paid for both federal and state taxes. However, this question results in a large

proportion of missing data, because many respondents do not know, or refuse to report, this information. The CE program has been working with the National Bureau of Economic Research to use TAXSIM, a program designed to estimate tax values based on several input values, as a mechanism to replace the collected tax data.

⁴ For preserving the confidentiality of the data, values for some variables, such as income sources and certain expenditures (e.g., rent, among others), are topcoded. In this process, values that exceed a predetermined critical value are replaced with a new value. In each case, changed values are flagged for user identification. Details about topcoding are provided in the public-use microdata documentation for the year of interest. (See, for example, *2011 Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey*, Public Use Microdata, User’s Documentation, September 25, 2012, <http://www.bls.gov/cex/2011/csx-intvw.pdf>.)

⁵ The CE sample design is pseudorandom.

The proper use of weights requires the use of the method of balanced repeated replication.

⁶ For direct access to this information, see “Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) Microdata Users’ Workshop and Survey Methods Symposium, July 17–20, 2012” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March, 9, 2012), <http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxannualworkshop.htm>.

⁷ This work was coauthored with David S. Johnson, U.S. Census Bureau, and Timothy M. Smeeding, University of Wisconsin.

⁸ Geoffrey Paulin and Yoon Lee, “Expenditures of single parents: How does gender figure in?” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2002, pp. 16–37, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2002/07/art2full.pdf>.

⁹ Exceptions include cases in which the housing unit present on one visit is demolished on the next and other infrequent events.

¹⁰ This work was coauthored with Takeshi Yagihashi, Old Dominion University.

For higher profits, pay workers more?

Nearly 100 years ago, Ford Motor Company astonished the nation by announcing that it would pay many of its workers \$5 per day (the equivalent of over 23 times that dollar amount today, according to the Consumer Price Index program's **inflation calculator**). What was important to Henry Ford was that improved worker morale would result in lower worker turnover, thereby reducing overall labor costs.

Today, almost a century after Ford's announcement, the question of whether businesses can earn higher profits by paying higher wages would seem to be settled quite differently. The conventional wisdom today says that reducing labor costs directly is the best, if not the only, way for businesses to prosper.

In "Why 'good jobs' are good for retailers" (*Harvard Business Review*, January-February 2012, <http://hbr.org/2012/01/why-good-jobs-are-good-for-retailers>), author Zeynep Ton, who has been on the faculty of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writes that it is common for businesses to pay low wages, offer few benefits, and change workers' schedules with little notice. However, there are a few businesses that pay substantially higher wages than their competitors in the same industry, and they also provide benefits and allow employees to work a regular, predictable schedule. And these businesses earn higher profits. In the author's analysis, businesses might underinvest in labor because the short-term benefit for doing so (lower costs and higher profits) is both immediately tangible and easy to measure. The

benefits of higher wages are slower to appear and harder to measure, though they ultimately outweigh the short-term, and temporary, benefits of lower wages.

Ton studied four low-price retail chains: two supermarkets, a convenience store, and a wholesale club, all of them noted for higher wages, better benefits, more training, and more convenient work schedules than their competitors. According to Ton, because employees at these low-price chains perform their job duties so much better than the employees at their competitors, the four chains can offer competitive prices, better customer service, and also earn a higher profit. The higher labor costs are the first part of a virtuous cycle. Higher wages lead to a higher quality and a higher quantity of labor and less labor turnover. Improvements in labor lead to better operational execution, which in turn leads to the higher sales and profits that sustain the higher wages.

One example of operational execution is the not-so-simple task of getting the right products on the right shelves—where customers (or an employee being asked for assistance) can find them. A surprisingly large percentage of "stockouts" (that is, instances when the store misses a sale because the item the customer wants is thought to be not in stock) are actually "phantom stockouts": the item is in the store but not where it should be. Apparently, paying employees enough to show up for work and actually care about doing their jobs improves operational execution.

The prices of goods are sometimes justified with a reference to quality and the old maxim, "you get what you pay for." Zeynep Ton would

have businesses think about whether the same saying might also apply to the cost of labor and the quality of employee.

"Moving to opportunity": Does it truly help families?

Do families that move to a more affluent area improve family members' life chances, or does increased competition from, and perhaps discrimination by, their more advantaged neighbors work to depress their well-being? In a recent study titled "Long-term neighborhood effects on low-income families: evidence from moving to opportunity" (National Bureau of Economic Research, working paper no. 18772, February 2013, http://www.nber.org/papers/w18772.pdf?new_window=1), authors Jens Ludwig, Greg J. Duncan, Lisa A. Gennetian, Lawrence F. Katz, Ronald C. Kessler, Jeffrey R. Kling, and Lisa Sanbonmatsu show that moves from higher poverty to lower poverty neighborhoods have a positive effect on adult physical and mental health and subjective well-being.

Using data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Moving to Opportunity (MTO) randomized housing-mobility experiment, the authors reveal some of the long-term positive effects of moves of socioeconomically depressed families to more affluent neighborhoods. This kind of research has become increasingly important given the persistence of residential income segregation and the rise of income inequality in America. The authors note that policymakers, if provided with a clearer understanding of neighborhood effects on life chances, are better equipped to evaluate

policies concerning residential segregation as well as the efficiency of private market housing outcomes.

While other data have suggested that low-income neighborhoods adversely impact residents' life chances and implicitly have suggested that affluent neighborhoods improve residents' physical and socioeconomic well-being, this study demonstrates that simply moving to a more advantaged community does not

necessarily elevate one's economic well-being. Moreover, such a move has a different impact on adults than on youth. The study finds that MTO is correlated with an improvement in the physical and mental well-being of adults. However, there was no improvement to youth test scores or educational attainment. For youth, MTO's impact is fairly consistent with other neighborhood-effects literature. In general, female youth

tend to fare better in other measures—such as mental health and risky behaviors—after moving to less distressed neighborhoods, while male youth tend not to fare better or to fare worse.

Despite the mixed results of MTO moves, such moves clearly improve the well-being of adults, and the well-being of adults indeed has potentially positive implications for low-income families. □

Concerns about health insurance and retirement

Health Insurance Coverage in Retirement: the Erosion of Retiree Income Security. By Christian E. Weller, Jeffrey Wenger, and Elise Gould, Economic Policy Institute, Washington, DC, 2004, 64 pp., \$11.50/paperback.

In *Health Insurance Coverage in Retirement: The Erosion of Retiree Income Security*, authors Christian E. Weller, Jeffrey Wenger, and Elise Gould examine health insurance coverage for two age groups in the year 2002: the near elderly (between ages 55 and 64) and the elderly (those 65 and older). The writers attempt to provide a picture of the health insurance coverage of retired Americans by comparing their coverage with that of the population at large and that of the near elderly who remain employed. The authors' premise is that both income security for retirees and the percentage of retirees with employer-sponsored insurance (ESI) have fallen over the years. If this premise is correct, it will be particularly disconcerting for a large number of "baby boomers" (defined as those born between 1946 and 1964) who are already retired or who will retire in the next two decades.

One might be tempted to dismiss this 8-year-old book because of recent reforms in the health insurance industry—in particular, two landmark laws: the Medicare Modernization Act, signed into law by President George W. Bush on December 8, 2003, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, signed into law by President Barack Obama on March 23, 2010. But that

would be a mistake. This one convenient book contains an extensive set of tabulations that provides a historical perspective of the health insurance status of Americans retirees. Anyone studying trends in health insurance coverage will find the book useful.

The book is well organized. It steps the reader through previous literature on the topic and guides the authors' choice of tabulations found throughout the pages of the volume. The literature presented exhibits links between health status and demographics such as educational attainment, income, and race. To set the stage, Weller, Wenger, and Gould summarize the rapid rise in healthcare spending from 1980 to 2002. They cite data which show that nominal per-capita healthcare spending quadrupled in those 22 years, from \$1,067 in 1980 to \$5,427 in 2002. To temper optimism about the improvement in the overall health status of those 55 and older during this same period—which would presumably aid in slowing expenditure growth—the writers cite information from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services which project that national per-capita healthcare expenditures will likely continue to increase by 5 percent to 6 percent annually, a rate that is much more rapid than the average annual increase in national income.

The authors argue that a number of factors have led to rising health care spending, not least "changing demographics, availability of health care services and improved technology." Of course, easier access to improved healthcare for a growing and aging population is, in and of itself, important for society, but Weller, Wenger, and Gould contend

that external factors have accelerated medical costs at the same time that health insurance coverage has declined among retirees. Added to these factors is medical-care price inflation: the authors show that medical care prices have increased much faster than overall prices—276 percent, compared with 110 percent, over the same 22-year period.

Given these stark statistics, Weller, Wenger, and Gould draw the broad-brush conclusion that both those retired in the near elderly (55 to 64) age group and those retired in the elderly (65 and above) age group have declining retirement income security. The evidence they present is not conclusive, however, resting principally on the declining incidence of private insurance coverage. That is indeed an important metric to use in assessing retiree income security, but there should have been more to their story. Because most retired persons 65 and older have guaranteed public health coverage through Medicare, evaluating only the incidence of private insurance coverage leaves the story wanting.

To be fair, Medicare does not cover all health expenditures of the elderly; therefore, many retirees insure against large health-expense episodes by acquiring supplemental insurance. The authors' tabulations show that insurance sponsored by previous employers has been an important source of this supplemental coverage. Tracking the trends in ESI coverage for the retired in part assesses that group's income security. However, the authors' tabulations also show that ESI coverage among the elderly retired declined by less than 1 percent from 1996 to 2002, a percentage that is too little to make a case for an erosion of income

security. This assessment is not to suggest that the elderly are not increasingly at risk, but the incidence statistics alone fail to shed much light on the premise. For instance, even though the incidence of ESI coverage for the Medicare-eligible retired has remained largely unchanged, little is known about what might be happening to plan provisions (products and services covered by insurance plans) and cost-sharing parameters such as deductibles, co-pays, coinsurance, and premiums. If there has been a contraction in provision coverage or a rise in retirees' share of costs, then, arguably, retiree incomes are less secure.

For the near-elderly retired, the authors' incidence statistics provide a much clearer picture of eroding income security. Since retirees younger than 65 are ineligible for Medicare, some sort of coverage would seem essential to insure against large, unexpected health-related costs. For near-elderly retirees, private coverage comes mainly from either ESI or nongroup insurance. (Only 10 percent of the near-elderly retired had nongroup coverage, and that rate has remained stable over the years, a fact barely mentioned by the authors.) Using the Current Population Survey, Weller, Wenger, and Gould show that 78 percent of the near-elderly *employed* had coverage provided by their own employer or were covered as a dependent in 2002. That rate was markedly higher than the 54-percent ESI coverage of the near-elderly retired. The authors further show that ESI coverage among early retirees has trended

downward, from 57 percent in 1996 to 54 percent in 2002. The downward trend certainly supports the authors' premise.

What is most disconcerting is the large increase in the number of uninsured among the near-elderly retired. One-third more were uninsured, compared with those in the same age group who continued to work. (The percentages are 21 percent and 14 percent, respectively.) The much higher rate of uninsured among the early retirees puts these individuals and their families at greater financial risk than the insured, a fact that also supports the premise of the book. The large numbers of discouraged workers currently leaving the workforce because they believe that there are no jobs for them is likely to exacerbate the situation, in this reviewer's opinion.

The incidence of public insurance in 2002 was much higher among retirees (12 percent) than the employed (2 percent). Public insurance for those too young to qualify for Medicare typically is administered through joint federal-state Medicaid programs. As the literature presented in the book suggests and the tabulations support, those in poor health are least likely to have ESI and more likely to have public coverage, as are those who have the least number of years of education or fall into the lowest income stratum. These relationships hold whether the individual is employed or retired. However, the near-elderly retired who are in poor health are 3 times more likely to be covered by public insurance than their working

counterparts (33 percent versus 11 percent).

Similar comparative statistics between retirees and workers hold for the least educated and lowest income groups as well. No cross-tabulations were made among poor health status, educational attainment, and income, but it is reasonable to presume that these classifications are also strongly correlated. What the tabulations in the book clearly show is that, were it not for public health coverage in the absence of ESI, some of the early retirees who are among the least healthy would be in severe financial stress today.

Although the book provides a wealth of health-insurance statistics, the authors' premise that retiree income security has been eroding remains unproven. The evidence presented that Medicare-eligible retirees have had their income security erode over the years is simply inconclusive. Only among early retirees—especially the growing percentage of these individuals without any health insurance coverage—do the authors offer strong evidence that their income security has been eroding.

I recommend this book to anyone with an interest in health insurance statistics and retirement income security. □

—Thomas G. Moehrle
Research Economist
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Program Development Group
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Working Conditions
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Notice: The Current Labor Statistics department of the *Monthly Labor Review* will be discontinued in June 2013. Visit <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/clsdicon.htm> for more information.

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as “seasonally adjusted.” (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of current and past experiences. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 usually are revised in the March issue of the *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

Revisions in the productivity data in table 54 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the “real” earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ($\$3/150 \times 100 = \2). The \$2 (or any other resulting

values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau’s monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/cps/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms*; *Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments*; and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin

1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.

r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population (“household”) Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index

program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

Employment data in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work

because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation rate** is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*. For a discussion of changes introduced in January 2003, see “Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf).

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See “Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003,” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical season-

ally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

Employment, hours, and earnings data in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its co-operating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory posi-

tions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 278 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 84 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

With the release of data for January 2010, the CES program introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to incorporate universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a

probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the June 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and “Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics survey,” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 3–13.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2003 data. For information on the revisions for the State data, see the March and May 2003 issues of *Employment and Earnings*, and “Recent changes in the State and Metropolitan Area CES survey,” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 14–19.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as “final” (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are pub-

lished as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691-6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691-6392 (table 10) or (202) 691-6559 (table 11).

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by

industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each ui-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the

predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly ui report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the ui report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify

that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wage per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2007, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have

switched to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past, the Covered Employment and Wage (CEW) program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in Federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed. Data in this table use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. A complete list of metropolitan area definitions is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847.

OMB defines metropolitan areas in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. New England data in this table, however, are based on a county concept defined by OMB as New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) because county-level data are the most detailed available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The NECMA is a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in New England. The NECMA for a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) include: (1) the county containing the first-named city in that MSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSA, and (2) each additional county having at least half its population in the MSA in which first-named cities are in the county identified in step 1. The NECMA is officially defined areas that are meant to be used by statistical programs that cannot use the regular metropolitan area definitions in New England.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691-6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight mil-

lion establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. Rates then are computed from the adjusted levels.

The monthly JOLTS data series begin with December 2000. Not seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, 16 private industry divisions and 2 government divisions based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and four geographic regions. Seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, and quits levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, selected industry sectors, and four geographic regions.

Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient

by 100.

Hires are the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees and full-time and part-time, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire, formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days, discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings, firings or other discharges for cause, terminations of permanent or short-term employees, and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a

full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable with estimates for March 2002 and later.

The Federal Government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the Federal Government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the Federal Government time series.

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month

to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 961-5870.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–37)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) produces a variety of compensation data. These include: The Employment Cost Index (ECI) and NCS benefit measures of the incidence and provisions of selected employee benefit plans. Selected samples of these measures appear in the following tables. NCS also compiles data on occupational wages and the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC).

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It is a Laspeyres Index that uses fixed employment weights to measure change in labor costs free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries.

The ECI provides data for the civilian economy, which includes the total private nonfarm economy excluding private households, and the public sector excluding the Federal government. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2007 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate

aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate series—civilian, private, and State and local government. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupational series indexes. Beginning with the March 2006 estimates, 2002 fixed employment weights from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey were introduced. From March 1995 to December 2005, 1990 employment counts were used. These fixed weights ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the series based on bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status, fixed employment data are not available. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The indexes for these series, consequently, are not strictly comparable with those for aggregate, occupational, and industry series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. ECI series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was pub-

lished beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: www.bls.gov/ect/

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index is available at www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

NCS benefit measures of employee benefits are published in two separate reports. The annual summary provides data on the incidence of (access to and participation in) selected benefits and provisions of paid holidays and vacations, life insurance plans, and other selected benefit programs. Data on percentages of establishments offering major employee benefits, and on the employer and employee shares of contributions to medical care premiums also are presented. Selected benefit data appear in the following tables. A second publication, published later, contains more detailed information about health and retirement plans.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Employees are considered as having **access** to a benefit plan if it is available for their use. For example, if an employee is permitted to participate in a medical care plan offered by the employer, but the employee declines to do so, he or she is placed in the category with those having access to medical care.

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required contributions and fulfilled any applicable

service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE NCS benefit measures is available at www.bls.gov/ncs/cbs/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 37.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved

in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data is available at www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

Price data are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—December 2003 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993–95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 39. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are measured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of homeownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the North American Indus-

try Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during

the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691-7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour,

output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, nonenergy materials, and purchased business services.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It

is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 47-50 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity; energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691-5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity indexes measure the relationship between output and inputs for selected industries and industry groups, and thus reflect trends in industry efficiency over time. Industry measures include labor productivity, multifactor productivity, compensation, and unit labor costs.

The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series is based on the hours of all workers or, in the case of some transportation industries, on the number of employees. For most industries, the series consists of the hours of all employees. For some trade and services industries, the series also includes the hours of partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services,

fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau, with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691-5618, or visit the Web site at: www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment adjusted to U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The Bureau adjusts the figures for these selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20, available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the labor force, employment, and unemployment, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

Foreign-country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits and to exclude active duty military

from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

Where possible, lower age limits are based on the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than based on the U.S. standard of 16. Lower age limits have ranged between 13 and 16 over the years covered; currently, the lower age limits are either 15 or 16 in all 10 countries.

Some adjustments for comparability are not made because data are unavailable for adjustment purposes. For example, no adjustments to unemployment are usually made for deviations from U.S. concepts in the treatment of persons waiting to start a new job or passive job seekers. These conceptual differences have little impact on the measures. Furthermore, BLS studies have concluded that no adjustments should be made for persons on layoff who are counted as employed in some countries because of their strong job attachment as evidenced by, for example, payment of salary or the existence of a recall date. In the United States, persons on layoff have weaker job attachment and are classified as unemployed.

The annual labor force measures are obtained from monthly, quarterly, or continuous household surveys and may be calculated as averages of monthly or quarterly data. Quarterly and monthly unemployment rates are based on household surveys. For some countries, they are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, are less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

The labor force measures may have breaks in series over time due to changes in surveys, sources, or estimation methods. Breaks are noted in data tables.

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Introduction and Appendix B. Country Notes in *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries, 1997-2009*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm, and the Notes for Table 1 in the monthly report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted, 2008-2010*,

on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 53 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing output per hour (labor productivity), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for 19 countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to employees (wage and salary earners) in Belgium and Taiwan. For all other economies, the measures refer to all employed persons, including employees, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

The data for recent years are based on the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93). Manufacturing is generally defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well. For the United States and Canada, manufacturing is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

Definitions

Output. For most economies, the output measures are real value added in manufacturing from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 are indexes of industrial production. The manufacturing value added measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

For the United States, the output measure is a chain-weighted index of real value added produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. BLS uses this series here to preserve international comparability. However, for its domestic industry measures, shown in tables 47–50 in this section, BLS uses a different output measures called “sectoral output,” which is gross output less intra-sector transactions.

Total hours refer to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from

statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. For most other economies, recent years’ aggregate hours series are obtained from national statistical offices, usually from national accounts. However, for some economies and for earlier years, BLS calculates the aggregate hours series using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and data on average hours worked.

Hourly compensation is total compensation divided by total hours. Total compensation includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For Australia, Canada, France, Singapore, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for important taxes on payroll or employment. For the Czech Republic, Finland, and the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced in certain years to account for subsidies.

Labor productivity is defined as real output per hour worked. Although the labor productivity measure presented in this release relates output to the hours worked of persons employed in manufacturing, it does not measure the specific contributions of labor as a single factor of production. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many influences, including new technology, capital investment, capacity utilization, energy use, and managerial skills, as well as the skills and efforts of the workforce.

Unit labor costs are defined as the cost of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in nominal terms divided by real output.

Notes on the data

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available. For more in-depth information on sources and methods, see <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm>.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on international comparisons, contact the Division of International Labor Comparisons: (202) 691-5654 or ilchelp@bls.gov.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers’ job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and*

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6180, or access the Internet at: www.bls.gov/iif/.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media ac-

counts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A fatal work injury is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6175, or the Internet at: www.bls.gov/iif/

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2011	2012	2010	2011				2012			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	64.1	63.7	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.1	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.7
Employment-population ratio.....	58.4	58.6	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.7
Unemployment rate.....	8.9	8.1	9.5	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8
Men.....	9.4	8.2	10.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.9
16 to 24 years.....	18.7	17.6	20.1	19.1	18.9	18.8	18.2	17.8	17.9	18.0	16.8
25 years and older.....	7.9	6.8	8.7	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.6
Women.....	8.5	7.9	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.7
16 to 24 years.....	15.7	14.7	16.4	16.4	15.7	15.8	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.2	15.2
25 years and older.....	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	131,497	133,738	130,395	130,865	131,493	131,928	132,498	133,285	133,609	134,065	134,668
Total private.....	109,411	111,821	108,128	108,674	109,337	109,928	110,548	111,344	111,694	112,120	112,795
Goods-producing.....	18,047	18,410	17,792	17,923	18,042	18,156	18,242	18,402	18,470	18,405	18,508
Manufacturing.....	11,726	11,918	11,590	11,682	11,724	11,762	11,797	11,910	11,935	11,925	11,946
Service-providing.....	113,450	115,328	112,603	112,942	113,451	113,772	114,256	114,883	115,199	115,660	116,160
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.6	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.8	34.0	34.1
Manufacturing.....	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.3	41.5	41.7	42.0	41.5	41.8	41.8	42.3
Overtime.....	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
Employment Cost Index ^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.0	1.9	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	.6	.2
Private nonfarm.....	2.2	1.9	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4	.3
Goods-producing ⁵	2.4	1.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3
Service-providing ⁵	2.0	2.1	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9	.6	.3	.3
State and local government.....	1.3	1.9	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3	.9	.2
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.7	2.2	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8	.8	.2
Nonunion.....	2.1	1.9	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6	.3	.3

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.² Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.⁵ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, household survey data reflect revised population controls. Nonfarm data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2011	2012	2010	2011				2012			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data ^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
Private nonfarm.....	2.2	1.9	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4	.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.4	1.7	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	.4	.2
Private nonfarm.....	1.6	1.7	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5	.4	.2
Price data ¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.0	1.7	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-.5	1.6	0.0	0.8	-0.8
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	4.7	1.3	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-.8	1.7	-.8	2.0	-1.6
Finished consumer goods.....	5.4	1.3	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2	-1.1	2.7	-2.4
Capital equipment.....	2.3	1.4	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6	.1	.0	.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	5.7	.3	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4	-1.8	1.5	-1.8
Crude materials.....	6.6	1.6	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.8	-8.7	7.8	.4
Productivity data ⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	.4	.9	1.5	-2.5	1.1	.5	2.9	-.6	1.7	2.9	-1.9
Nonfarm business sector.....	.7	1.0	1.9	-2.0	1.2	.6	2.8	-.5	1.9	3.2	-2.0
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵.....	.9	—	-3.9	4.0	3.8	-3.5	3.9	1.6	1.6	-4.7	—

¹ Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only.

only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2011	2012				2011	2012			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	-0.6	5.6	1.3	0.9	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.6
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	-.7	5.8	1.3	.8	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.6
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.3	.6	.5	.6	.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.6	.6	.4	.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9
Union.....	.4	.3	.8	.8	.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2
Nonunion.....	.3	.7	.6	.3	.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
State and local government.....	.1	.5	.3	.9	.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.2	.6	.4	.4	.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.6	.5	.4	.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Union.....	.3	.6	.5	.6	.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Nonunion.....	.3	.5	.6	.3	.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
State and local government.....	.2	.3	.2	.5	.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1

¹ Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

² The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
TOTAL																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	239,618	243,284	242,435	242,604	242,784	242,966	243,155	243,354	243,566	243,772	243,983	244,174	244,350	244,663	244,828	
Civilian labor force.....	153,617	154,975	154,825	154,707	154,451	154,998	155,149	154,995	154,647	155,056	155,576	155,319	155,511	155,654	155,524	
Participation rate.....	64.1	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.5	
Employed.....	139,869	142,469	142,019	142,020	141,934	142,302	142,448	142,250	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277	143,305	143,322	143,492	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	58.4	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	
Unemployed.....	13,747	12,506	12,806	12,686	12,518	12,695	12,701	12,745	12,483	12,082	12,248	12,042	12,206	12,332	12,032	
Unemployment rate.....	8.9	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	
Not in the labor force.....	86,001	88,310	87,611	87,898	88,332	87,968	88,006	88,359	88,919	88,716	88,407	88,855	88,839	89,008	89,304	
Men, 20 years and over																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	107,736	108,686	108,188	108,289	108,396	108,503	108,613	108,727	108,851	108,973	109,096	109,206	109,308	109,448	109,541	
Civilian labor force.....	79,080	79,387	79,301	79,313	79,103	79,373	79,432	79,376	79,085	79,436	79,679	79,568	79,695	80,016	79,910	
Participation rate.....	73.4	73.0	73.3	73.2	73.0	73.2	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.9	73.1	72.9	
Employed.....	72,182	73,403	73,179	73,238	73,145	73,230	73,299	73,288	73,097	73,612	73,845	73,821	73,949	74,139	74,249	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	67.0	67.5	67.6	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.2	67.6	67.7	67.6	67.7	67.7	67.8	
Unemployed.....	6,898	5,984	6,123	6,075	5,958	6,143	6,133	6,089	5,988	5,825	5,834	5,747	5,746	5,877	5,661	
Unemployment rate.....	8.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	
Not in the labor force.....	28,656	29,299	28,886	28,976	29,292	29,130	29,180	29,351	29,766	29,536	29,416	29,638	29,613	29,432	29,631	
Women, 20 years and over																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	115,107	117,614	117,170	117,260	117,353	117,448	117,546	117,648	117,760	117,869	117,980	118,079	118,170	118,348	118,433	
Civilian labor force.....	68,810	69,765	69,775	69,580	69,580	69,777	69,777	69,673	69,800	69,813	70,041	69,907	70,059	69,749	69,772	
Participation rate.....	59.8	59.3	59.5	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.2	59.3	59.2	59.4	59.2	59.3	58.9	58.9	
Employed.....	63,360	64,640	64,457	64,422	64,454	64,653	64,616	64,437	64,716	64,934	65,014	64,988	64,954	64,675	64,867	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	55.0	55.0	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	55.0	55.1	55.1	55.0	55.0	54.6	54.8	
Unemployed.....	5,450	5,125	5,318	5,158	5,126	5,124	5,161	5,236	5,083	4,879	5,027	4,918	5,105	5,074	4,905	
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.0	
Not in the labor force.....	46,297	47,849	47,396	47,680	47,774	47,670	47,769	47,975	47,960	48,056	47,939	48,172	48,111	48,599	48,661	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	16,774	16,984	17,078	17,056	17,034	17,015	16,997	16,979	16,955	16,931	16,907	16,890	16,871	16,867	16,854	
Civilian labor force.....	5,727	5,823	5,748	5,814	5,768	5,847	5,940	5,945	5,763	5,807	5,856	5,845	5,756	5,889	5,842	
Participation rate.....	34.1	34.3	33.7	34.1	33.9	34.4	34.9	35.0	34.0	34.3	34.6	34.6	34.1	34.9	34.7	
Employed.....	4,327	4,426	4,383	4,360	4,334	4,419	4,533	4,525	4,351	4,429	4,469	4,468	4,402	4,508	4,376	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	25.8	26.1	25.7	25.6	25.4	26.0	26.7	26.7	25.7	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.1	26.7	26.0	
Unemployed.....	1,400	1,397	1,365	1,453	1,434	1,428	1,406	1,420	1,412	1,378	1,387	1,376	1,355	1,381	1,466	
Unemployment rate.....	24.4	24.0	23.7	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	25.1	
Not in the labor force.....	11,048	11,162	11,329	11,242	11,266	11,168	11,057	11,033	11,192	11,124	11,051	11,045	11,115	10,978	11,012	
White³																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	193,077	193,204	192,691	192,788	192,893	193,004	193,120	193,245	193,376	193,503	193,633	193,748	193,849	193,776	193,859	
Civilian labor force.....	124,579	123,684	123,818	123,702	123,585	123,981	123,783	123,578	123,292	123,637	123,794	123,540	123,774	123,971	123,626	
Participation rate.....	64.5	64.0	64.3	64.2	64.1	64.2	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.8	63.9	64.0	63.8	
Employed.....	114,690	114,769	114,687	114,645	114,438	114,817	114,730	114,428	114,395	115,002	115,205	115,124	115,289	115,266	115,250	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.2	59.2	59.4	59.5	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.5	
Unemployed.....	9,889	8,915	9,131	9,058	9,147	9,163	9,053	9,151	8,897	8,635	8,588	8,416	8,485	8,705	8,376	
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	
Not in the labor force.....	68,498	69,520	68,873	69,086	69,308	69,023	69,337	69,667	70,084	69,866	69,839	70,207	70,076	69,805	70,233	
Black or African American³																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	29,114	29,907	29,760	29,792	29,824	29,854	29,885	29,918	29,954	29,991	30,027	30,061	30,093	30,190	30,223	
Civilian labor force.....	17,881	18,400	18,344	18,411	18,298	18,301	18,549	18,424	18,389	18,346	18,716	18,374	18,403	18,641	18,639	
Participation rate.....	61.4	61.5	61.6	61.8	61.4	61.3	62.1	61.6	61.4	61.2	62.3	61.1	61.2	61.7	61.7	
Employed.....	15,051	15,856	15,761	15,838	15,910	15,808	15,879	15,833	15,811	15,891	16,011	15,952	15,827	16,073	16,059	
Employment-pop- ulation ratio ²	51.7	53.0	53.0	53.2	53.3	53.0	53.1	52.9	52.8	53.0	53.3	53.1	52.6	53.2	53.1	
Unemployed.....	2,831	2,544	2,582	2,573	2,388	2,493	2,670	2,590	2,578	2,456	2,705	2,422	2,577	2,568	2,580	
Unemployment rate.....	15.8	13.8	14.1	14.0	13.1	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.4	14.5	13.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	
Not in the labor force.....	11,233	11,508	11,416	11,381	11,526	11,553	11,337	11,494	11,566	11,645	11,311	11,687	11,690	11,549	11,583	

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity																
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	34,438	36,759	36,384	36,463	36,546	36,626	36,708	36,792	36,881	36,969	37,058	37,147	37,231	37,094	37,169	
Civilian labor force.....	22,898	24,391	24,201	24,126	24,248	24,568	24,585	24,467	24,351	24,465	24,572	24,544	24,539	24,572	24,563	
Participation rate.....	66.5	66.4	66.5	66.2	66.3	67.1	67.0	66.5	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	65.9	66.2	66.1	
Employed.....	20,269	21,878	21,638	21,639	21,749	21,856	21,878	21,950	21,874	22,042	22,112	22,109	22,195	22,199	22,215	
Employment-population ratio ²	58.9	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.3	59.6	59.7	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.8	
Unemployed.....	2,629	2,514	2,562	2,487	2,499	2,712	2,708	2,517	2,477	2,422	2,460	2,435	2,344	2,373	2,348	
Unemployment rate.....	11.5	10.3	10.6	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.6	
Not in the labor force.....	11,540	12,368	12,184	12,337	12,298	12,058	12,123	12,325	12,529	12,505	12,486	12,602	12,692	12,522	12,606	

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

³ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Characteristic																
Employed, 16 years and older.....	139,869	142,469	142,019	142,020	141,934	142,302	142,448	142,250	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277	143,305	143,322	143,492	
Men.....	74,290	75,555	75,271	75,344	75,301	75,415	75,522	75,512	75,174	75,769	76,027	75,983	76,060	76,290	76,375	
Women.....	65,579	66,914	66,748	66,676	66,632	66,887	66,926	66,738	66,990	67,206	67,301	67,294	67,245	67,032	67,116	
Married men, spouse present.....	43,283	43,820	43,550	43,660	43,623	43,815	43,758	43,764	43,913	43,980	44,134	44,016	43,924	44,117	43,934	
Married women, spouse present.....	34,110	34,521	34,357	34,360	34,230	34,626	34,553	34,365	34,788	34,804	34,561	34,576	34,611	34,271	34,400	
Persons at work part time ¹																
All industries:																
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,560	8,122	8,127	7,664	7,896	8,116	8,210	8,245	8,043	8,607	8,286	8,138	7,918	7,973	7,988	
Slack work or business conditions.....	5,711	5,255	5,440	5,060	5,210	5,174	5,471	5,319	5,195	5,567	5,177	5,084	4,928	5,126	5,136	
Could only find part-time work.....	2,514	2,541	2,397	2,360	2,393	2,693	2,514	2,568	2,524	2,587	2,618	2,648	2,616	2,630	2,578	
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,334	18,806	18,868	18,530	18,868	19,356	18,825	18,846	18,954	18,728	18,896	18,594	18,763	18,464	18,908	
Nonagricultural industries:																
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,423	8,003	7,989	7,587	7,770	7,991	8,072	8,104	7,910	8,552	8,162	8,029	7,812	7,867	7,865	
Slack work or business conditions.....	5,617	5,178	5,353	5,003	5,116	5,106	5,363	5,258	5,118	5,468	5,105	5,025	4,887	5,047	5,045	
Could only find part-time work.....	2,494	2,522	2,351	2,307	2,347	2,646	2,501	2,558	2,527	2,604	2,631	2,650	2,583	2,610	2,542	
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,957	18,446	18,456	18,106	18,475	18,893	18,470	18,519	18,596	18,399	18,527	18,310	18,469	18,182	18,549	

¹ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2012											2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	8.9	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.4	24.0	23.7	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	25.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.9	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.0
White, total ¹	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.7	21.5	21.3	22.5	22.7	21.7	20.9	21.4	23.0	21.1	20.7	20.3	21.6	20.8	22.1
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	24.5	24.5	23.7	25.4	25.1	24.4	24.3	23.9	27.6	24.1	23.7	23.0	24.5	23.4	24.3
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.9	18.4	18.8	19.5	20.1	18.8	17.2	18.9	18.1	18.1	17.4	17.5	18.8	18.2	20.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	7.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.0
Black or African American, total ¹	15.8	13.8	14.1	14.0	13.1	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.4	14.5	13.2	14.0	13.8	13.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	41.3	38.3	34.3	40.2	37.9	36.4	39.3	36.3	38.2	37.1	40.9	39.3	40.5	37.8	43.1
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	43.1	41.3	43.1	39.7	39.6	36.2	39.3	37.7	44.2	43.0	48.8	43.9	44.3	43.3	48.7
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	39.4	35.6	26.4	40.6	36.2	36.6	39.2	35.0	33.0	31.3	33.6	34.8	37.6	33.2	38.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.7	14.0	14.4	13.9	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.1	12.9	14.0	13.4	12.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	13.2	11.9	12.3	12.1	10.7	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.0	10.8	12.7	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	11.5	10.3	10.6	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.6
Married men, spouse present.....	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
Married women, spouse present.....	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.9
Full-time workers.....	9.6	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.1
Part-time workers.....	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.1	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.0	11.2	12.2	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.2
High school graduates, no college ³	9.4	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8

¹ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2012											2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,677	2,644	2,563	2,596	2,567	2,602	2,825	2,697	2,865	2,535	2,633	2,596	2,676	2,766	2,667
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,993	2,866	2,817	2,784	2,841	3,007	2,826	3,102	2,848	2,825	2,847	2,757	2,838	3,028	2,782
15 weeks and over.....	8,077	6,996	7,366	7,179	7,023	7,088	7,149	6,923	6,846	6,736	6,829	6,604	6,661	6,566	6,493
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,061	1,859	1,974	1,877	1,984	1,703	1,813	1,756	1,823	1,866	1,813	1,820	1,895	1,858	1,695
27 weeks and over.....	6,016	5,136	5,392	5,302	5,040	5,385	5,336	5,167	5,023	4,871	5,017	4,784	4,766	4,708	4,797
Mean duration, in weeks.....	39.3	39.4	39.9	39.5	39.1	39.6	39.7	38.8	39.3	39.6	39.9	39.7	38.1	35.3	36.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.4	19.3	20.1	19.7	19.3	20.1	19.4	16.8	18.2	18.7	19.6	18.9	18.0	16.0	17.8

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Job losers ¹	8,106	6,877	7,187	7,021	6,880	6,968	7,121	7,106	6,935	6,489	6,536	6,429	6,408	6,637	6,522	
On temporary layoff.....	1,230	1,183	1,135	1,132	1,108	1,128	1,309	1,429	1,211	1,153	1,077	1,080	1,085	1,155	1,078	
Not on temporary layoff.....	6,876	5,694	6,052	5,889	5,772	5,840	5,812	5,677	5,724	5,335	5,460	5,349	5,323	5,483	5,443	
Job leavers.....	956	967	1,035	1,111	989	902	936	879	946	962	1,009	926	983	981	956	
Reentrants.....	3,401	3,345	3,341	3,264	3,336	3,450	3,243	3,374	3,316	3,313	3,319	3,325	3,587	3,515	3,340	
New entrants.....	1,284	1,316	1,382	1,421	1,362	1,347	1,316	1,299	1,268	1,253	1,302	1,326	1,291	1,287	1,279	
Percent of unemployed																
Job losers ¹	59.0	55.0	55.5	54.8	54.7	55.0	56.4	56.1	55.6	54.0	53.7	53.5	52.2	53.4	53.9	
On temporary layoff.....	8.9	9.5	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	10.4	11.3	9.7	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.3	8.9	
Not on temporary layoff.....	50.0	45.5	46.8	45.9	45.9	46.1	46.1	44.8	45.9	44.4	44.9	44.6	43.4	44.1	45.0	
Job leavers.....	7.0	7.7	8.0	8.7	7.9	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.3	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	
Reentrants.....	24.7	26.7	25.8	25.5	26.5	27.2	25.7	26.7	26.6	27.6	27.3	27.7	29.2	28.3	27.6	
New entrants.....	9.3	10.5	10.7	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.6	
Percent of civilian labor force																
Job losers ¹	5.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	
Reentrants.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	
New entrants.....	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Employment status	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Total, 16 years and older.....	8.9	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	
16 to 24 years.....	17.3	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.8	15.5	16.0	15.6	16.3	16.8	16.3	
16 to 19 years.....	24.4	24.0	23.7	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.4	25.1	25.1	
16 to 17 years.....	27.7	27.3	29.8	28.5	26.0	26.3	26.7	26.8	29.3	25.5	25.3	28.4	25.8	28.4	27.6	
18 to 19 years.....	22.9	22.3	21.0	23.1	24.8	23.3	21.9	22.2	22.7	22.7	22.7	20.4	22.6	20.8	23.0	
20 to 24 years.....	14.6	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.8	12.4	13.2	12.6	13.7	14.2	13.1	
25 years and older.....	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	
25 to 54 years.....	7.9	7.0	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	
55 years and older.....	6.6	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	
Men, 16 years and older.....	9.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	
16 to 24 years.....	18.7	17.6	18.6	17.4	17.7	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.7	17.3	17.3	16.3	16.7	18.2	17.0	
16 to 19 years.....	27.2	26.8	26.7	26.8	27.2	26.9	26.5	26.6	28.5	27.1	26.8	26.6	25.9	26.4	27.0	
16 to 17 years.....	29.1	30.6	33.8	30.2	29.1	28.9	30.9	30.0	36.5	30.0	28.3	31.4	25.1	31.3	31.1	
18 to 19 years.....	26.3	25.0	23.9	25.2	26.4	25.7	23.9	24.7	25.6	25.7	26.4	23.8	26.3	23.7	24.3	
20 to 24 years.....	15.7	14.3	15.8	14.1	14.2	14.2	15.3	15.0	15.1	13.7	13.8	12.6	13.5	15.3	13.4	
25 years and older.....	7.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	
25 to 54 years.....	8.2	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.4	
55 years and older.....	7.0	6.3	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	
16 to 24 years.....	15.7	14.7	14.3	15.3	15.0	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.5	14.7	14.8	15.9	15.2	15.7	
16 to 19 years.....	21.7	21.1	20.8	23.3	22.4	21.9	20.7	21.1	20.4	20.2	20.4	20.5	21.2	20.5	23.2	
16 to 17 years.....	26.3	24.2	25.7	27.1	23.0	24.0	22.9	24.2	22.5	21.4	22.0	25.3	26.6	25.7	24.3	
18 to 19 years.....	19.3	19.5	18.2	21.1	22.9	20.8	19.7	19.3	19.5	19.5	18.8	17.0	18.9	17.9	21.7	
20 to 24 years.....	13.4	12.1	11.7	12.1	12.2	11.7	11.9	11.8	12.5	10.9	12.5	12.6	13.9	13.1	12.7	
25 years and older.....	7.3	6.8	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.4	
25 to 54 years.....	7.6	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	
55 years and older ¹	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.6	

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Jan. 2012	Dec. 2012 ^P	Jan. 2013 ^P	State	Jan. 2012	Dec. 2012 ^P	Jan. 2013 ^P
Alabama.....	7.3	6.8	6.9	Missouri.....	7.3	6.6	6.6
Alaska.....	7.2	6.6	6.7	Montana.....	6.2	5.6	5.7
Arizona.....	8.6	7.9	8.0	Nebraska.....	4.1	3.8	3.8
Arkansas.....	7.4	7.1	7.2	Nevada.....	12.0	9.8	9.7
California.....	11.0	9.8	9.8	New Hampshire.....	5.3	5.7	5.8
Colorado.....	8.3	7.5	7.3	New Jersey.....	9.2	9.5	9.5
Connecticut.....	8.2	8.2	8.1	New Mexico.....	7.0	6.6	6.6
Delaware.....	7.1	7.1	7.1	New York.....	8.4	8.2	8.4
District of Columbia.....	9.4	8.4	8.6	North Carolina.....	9.6	9.4	9.5
Florida.....	9.2	7.9	7.9	North Dakota.....	3.1	3.2	3.3
Georgia.....	9.3	8.7	8.7	Ohio.....	7.6	6.7	7.0
Hawaii.....	6.3	5.1	5.2	Oklahoma.....	5.4	5.1	5.1
Idaho.....	7.6	6.3	6.3	Oregon.....	9.0	8.3	8.4
Illinois.....	9.1	8.6	9.0	Pennsylvania.....	7.6	7.9	8.2
Indiana.....	8.5	8.3	8.6	Rhode Island.....	10.8	9.9	9.8
Iowa.....	5.4	5.0	5.0	South Carolina.....	9.5	8.6	8.7
Kansas.....	5.9	5.5	5.5	South Dakota.....	4.4	4.3	4.3
Kentucky.....	8.5	8.0	7.9	Tennessee.....	8.2	7.6	7.7
Louisiana.....	7.0	5.6	5.9	Texas.....	7.2	6.2	6.3
Maine.....	7.4	7.2	7.3	Utah.....	6.0	5.4	5.4
Maryland.....	6.8	6.7	6.7	Vermont.....	5.0	4.9	4.7
Massachusetts.....	6.8	6.7	6.7	Virginia.....	6.0	5.6	5.6
Michigan.....	9.2	8.9	8.9	Washington.....	8.5	7.5	7.5
Minnesota.....	5.7	5.4	5.5	West Virginia.....	7.1	7.4	7.4
Mississippi.....	9.4	8.9	9.3	Wisconsin.....	7.0	6.7	7.0
				Wyoming.....	5.7	4.9	4.9

^P = preliminary**11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted**

State	Jan. 2012	Dec. 2012 ^P	Jan. 2013 ^P	State	Jan. 2012	Dec. 2012 ^P	Jan. 2013 ^P
Alabama.....	2,156,895	2,150,144	2,148,156	Missouri.....	3,004,009	2,996,627	2,997,270
Alaska.....	367,145	366,436	365,947	Montana.....	504,278	510,354	509,533
Arizona.....	3,038,322	3,029,341	3,038,346	Nebraska.....	1,015,740	1,028,773	1,031,213
Arkansas.....	1,367,645	1,347,782	1,344,470	Nevada.....	1,386,329	1,370,794	1,370,131
California.....	18,480,630	18,558,201	18,594,466	New Hampshire.....	741,418	744,727	745,603
Colorado.....	2,741,492	2,747,520	2,753,491	New Jersey.....	4,565,007	4,640,283	4,647,713
Connecticut.....	1,888,699	1,869,652	1,865,283	New Mexico.....	934,058	938,565	939,913
Delaware.....	442,702	446,428	446,222	New York.....	9,579,690	9,596,823	9,622,669
District of Columbia.....	352,010	370,717	372,240	North Carolina.....	4,690,213	4,767,234	4,776,347
Florida.....	9,325,602	9,413,648	9,423,930	North Dakota.....	388,567	395,773	396,859
Georgia.....	4,792,235	4,830,658	4,845,777	Ohio.....	5,780,410	5,728,748	5,740,292
Hawaii.....	655,636	652,867	651,932	Oklahoma.....	1,797,229	1,816,631	1,818,737
Idaho.....	772,120	774,653	774,303	Oregon.....	1,974,337	1,956,364	1,951,454
Illinois.....	6,588,318	6,617,435	6,632,052	Pennsylvania.....	6,435,696	6,535,418	6,552,621
Indiana.....	3,163,884	3,146,956	3,161,473	Rhode Island.....	558,107	563,202	561,789
Iowa.....	1,652,011	1,630,619	1,630,415	South Carolina.....	2,167,247	2,170,238	2,176,721
Kansas.....	1,495,133	1,489,815	1,489,967	South Dakota.....	445,904	447,248	447,225
Kentucky.....	2,067,629	2,086,329	2,085,705	Tennessee.....	3,109,975	3,126,337	3,133,044
Louisiana.....	2,081,174	2,088,739	2,093,615	Texas.....	12,560,916	12,650,150	12,680,518
Maine.....	706,282	706,563	706,021	Utah.....	1,348,251	1,361,179	1,363,943
Maryland.....	3,108,538	3,142,880	3,143,218	Vermont.....	357,908	356,230	355,345
Massachusetts.....	3,476,475	3,481,761	3,483,888	Virginia.....	4,216,916	4,220,911	4,232,238
Michigan.....	4,666,875	4,640,493	4,643,714	Washington.....	3,488,849	3,469,323	3,465,481
Minnesota.....	2,967,921	2,977,783	2,984,421	West Virginia.....	802,334	808,316	809,580
Mississippi.....	1,333,030	1,338,562	1,336,066	Wisconsin.....	3,060,052	3,049,041	3,050,660
				Wyoming.....	305,764	306,329	307,254

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the database.

^P = preliminary

12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	
TOTAL NONFARM.....	131,497	133,739	133,080	133,285	133,397	133,522	133,609	133,762	133,927	134,065	134,225	134,472	134,691	134,839	135,107	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	109,411	111,822	111,136	111,344	111,464	111,616	111,694	111,871	112,002	112,120	112,337	112,593	112,817	112,981	113,235	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18,047	18,410	18,365	18,402	18,408	18,396	18,410	18,436	18,422	18,405	18,421	18,464	18,522	18,563	18,636	
Natural resources and mining.....	788	851	851	852	852	855	853	852	849	847	841	853	860	863	868	
Logging.....	48.7	50.4	49.7	49.8	49.1	50.9	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.8	50.8	50.7	50.6	48.9	49.9	
Mining.....	739.2	800.4	800.9	801.8	802.7	803.9	801.9	800.7	798.9	796.1	790.5	802.0	809.2	814.1	817.8	
Oil and gas extraction.....	172.0	186.8	183.1	184.8	185.2	185.7	186.8	187.6	188.0	188.0	188.2	190.0	191.7	191.9	193.1	
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	218.4	222.6	225.1	224.7	224.6	223.6	221.6	221.8	220.6	220.7	219.0	221.6	224.3	226.1	227.7	
Coal mining.....	87.3	86.6	89.7	89.3	88.5	88.1	87.2	86.4	85.3	84.5	83.1	83.0	83.8	84.0	85.3	
Support activities for mining.....	348.8	391.1	392.7	392.3	392.9	394.6	393.5	391.3	390.3	387.4	383.3	390.4	393.2	396.1	397.0	
Construction.....	5,533	5,641	5,644	5,640	5,636	5,615	5,622	5,627	5,630	5,633	5,649	5,673	5,711	5,735	5,784	
Construction of buildings.....	1,222.1	1,235.8	1,239.2	1,234.2	1,231.7	1,234.3	1,232.8	1,236.0	1,233.3	1,232.0	1,235.0	1,241.4	1,249.6	1,250.6	1,256.9	
Heavy and civil engineering.....	836.8	870.7	866.5	866.4	869.9	860.8	862.0	872.0	877.5	877.3	879.1	880.2	884.6	887.2	898.9	
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,474.4	3,534.2	3,538.6	3,539.1	3,534.3	3,519.4	3,527.6	3,519.0	3,519.5	3,523.2	3,535.3	3,551.4	3,576.5	3,597.2	3,628.3	
Manufacturing.....	11,726	11,919	11,870	11,910	11,920	11,926	11,935	11,957	11,943	11,925	11,931	11,938	11,951	11,965	11,984	
Production workers.....	8,228	8,394	8,368	8,398	8,404	8,409	8,408	8,435	8,413	8,392	8,399	8,403	8,408	8,410	8,417	
Durable goods.....	7,273	7,462	7,426	7,452	7,460	7,467	7,476	7,496	7,482	7,465	7,466	7,483	7,494	7,499	7,508	
Production workers.....	4,986	5,146	5,124	5,143	5,151	5,157	5,156	5,182	5,161	5,143	5,145	5,161	5,167	5,164	5,166	
Wood products.....	337.1	337.9	339.5	338.9	337.2	336.2	336.2	335.9	335.5	335.8	339.0	343.5	343.9	344.1	347.4	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	366.6	363.8	369.8	369.0	367.2	363.7	362.2	362.0	360.2	359.8	360.8	362.1	365.6	365.6	366.9	
Primary metals.....	388.3	401.8	400.3	401.2	401.5	404.1	404.1	406.7	403.8	401.0	401.5	399.3	398.3	398.6	396.9	
Fabricated metal products.....	1,347.3	1,411.3	1,396.4	1,402.0	1,407.3	1,411.9	1,415.3	1,418.5	1,417.1	1,416.8	1,416.2	1,423.2	1,424.0	1,425.7	1,430.8	
Machinery.....	1,055.8	1,098.2	1,091.4	1,096.0	1,099.3	1,101.5	1,102.9	1,100.9	1,102.0	1,099.6	1,097.1	1,098.2	1,100.9	1,103.4	1,104.6	
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,103.5	1,093.7	1,097.5	1,098.7	1,097.4	1,098.8	1,096.4	1,097.0	1,093.7	1,086.3	1,088.4	1,085.3	1,086.7	1,086.3	1,084.7	
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	157.4	158.6	157.6	157.7	158.4	158.7	159.6	159.7	161.4	158.3	158.3	158.5	158.4	159.4	159.3	
Communications equipment.....	115.3	109.5	110.8	111.0	110.0	109.7	109.2	110.1	108.9	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.0	107.9	
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	383.4	384.4	385.9	385.5	384.7	386.0	385.3	386.2	383.5	382.2	382.9	381.1	382.5	381.8	380.7	
Electronic instruments.....	404.2	400.4	401.9	403.3	403.1	403.1	401.7	400.9	399.3	397.1	398.1	397.2	397.4	397.1	397.1	
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	366.1	370.1	370.2	372.1	370.8	371.1	371.4	370.6	369.9	369.7	370.2	369.9	368.3	366.7	365.2	
Transportation equipment.....	1,381.5	1,456.0	1,432.2	1,443.8	1,447.3	1,449.5	1,455.9	1,472.0	1,467.1	1,466.1	1,464.7	1,472.9	1,474.9	1,477.3	1,480.2	
Furniture and related products.....	353.1	350.1	351.1	351.6	352.9	350.6	349.5	349.2	351.1	349.0	348.6	349.6	350.8	351.8	352.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	573.7	579.5	577.4	578.7	579.5	580.0	582.4	583.1	581.6	580.7	579.9	578.7	580.1	579.9	578.4	
Nondurable goods.....	4,453	4,456	4,444	4,458	4,460	4,459	4,459	4,461	4,461	4,460	4,465	4,455	4,457	4,466	4,476	
Production workers.....	3,241	3,248	3,244	3,255	3,253	3,252	3,252	3,253	3,252	3,249	3,254	3,242	3,241	3,246	3,251	
Food manufacturing.....	1,458.8	1,468.7	1,458.3	1,464.0	1,468.3	1,468.9	1,472.2	1,473.0	1,476.0	1,477.1	1,477.0	1,466.8	1,465.6	1,470.3	1,474.3	
Beverages and tobacco products.....	120.1	118.0	119.1	118.9	118.6	118.0	117.9	118.0	117.5	117.8	116.7	117.1	115.7	115.3	115.0	
Textile mills.....	117.6	116.6	116.4	116.7	117.0	116.9	116.6	116.1	116.6	116.2	116.7	117.3	117.5	117.1	116.5	
Apparel.....	151.7	148.1	149.3	149.9	149.7	149.6	147.9	147.6	146.3	146.6	146.7	147.8	148.1	148.0	148.6	
Leather and allied products.....	387.4	379.0	379.7	381.6	380.7	380.3	380.0	378.9	377.9	377.6	377.8	376.8	377.2	377.5	378.6	
Paper and paper products.....	471.8	462.1	466.1	464.6	465.2	465.4	463.9	463.5	462.0	457.6	458.8	457.2	457.3	457.3	457.3	
Printing and related support activities.....	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.0	113.2	112.7	111.6	111.9	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.7	115.0	116.7	115.6	
Petroleum and coal products.....	783.6	783.6	782.5	784.4	782.8	782.4	782.7	782.8	783.1	785.1	786.1	785.7	787.1	790.3	792.6	
Chemicals.....	635.2	645.2	640.0	644.7	643.9	643.4	645.4	647.4	646.8	646.4	647.7	648.9	649.6	651.6	654.2	
Plastics and rubber products.....	113,450	115,329	114,715	114,883	114,989	115,126	115,199	115,326	115,505	115,660	115,804	116,008	116,169	116,276	116,471	
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	91,363	93,411	92,771	92,942	93,056	93,220	93,284	93,435	93,580	93,715	93,916	94,129	94,295	94,418	94,599	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	25,065	25,516	25,377	25,381	25,409	25,463	25,467	25,485	25,520	25,550	25,623	25,720	25,769	25,783	25,802	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	5,543.1	5,672.7	5,634.9	5,640.8	5,654.0	5,666.7	5,675.6	5,685.7	5,692.2	5,691.2	5,699.0	5,708.8	5,715.3	5,729.0	5,733.7	
Wholesale trade.....	2,765.2	2,830.3	2,816.8	2,820.6	2,822.9	2,828.4	2,833.1	2,838.2	2,839.2	2,838.2	2,836.5	2,839.5	2,847.7	2,852.8	2,853.3	
Durable goods.....	1,939.0	1,971.9	1,957.4	1,957.2	1,964.4	1,969.9	1,972.6	1,974.3	1,976.5	1,976.7	1,984.2	1,988.9	1,990.4	1,998.0	1,997.8	
Nondurable goods.....	839.0	870.6	860.7	863.0	866.7	868.4	869.9	873.2	876.5	876.3	878.3	880.4	877.2	878.2	882.6	
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	14,667.8	14,874.9	14,804.7	14,799.1	14,829.5	14,838.9	14,835.8	14,838.9	14,850.1	14,876.2	14,928.3	14,997.9	15,004.1	15,026.5	15,041.1	
Retail trade.....	1,691.2	1,732.3	1,726.1	1,729.0	1,727.1	1,727.3	1,729.8	1,725.1	1,730.7	1,735.4	1,743.3	1,748.1	1,747.4	1,754.6	1,757.0	
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,056.9	1,091.3	1,083.9	1,084.5	1,085.2	1,088.2	1,090.7	1,088.5	1,092.9	1,096.8	1,102.2	1,102.3	1,103.2	1,107.6	1,108.6	
Automobile dealers.....	438.9	441.7	439.2	439.0	438.9	440.5	440.2	440.2	442.4	441.2	441.5	445.7	446.5	447.6	450.7	
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	527.4	511.6	518.7	515.4	515.2	511.1	509.1	508.2	504.7	502.6	502.8	513.8	513.3	519.0	510.4	
Electronics and appliance stores.....																

See notes at end of table.

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,145.7	1,169.9	1,164.3	1,171.9	1,175.2	1,170.5	1,169.4	1,172.7	1,163.8	1,167.6	1,169.7	1,174.0	1,177.1	1,172.5	1,175.5	
Food and beverage stores.....	2,822.8	2,859.1	2,841.9	2,844.3	2,842.6	2,852.9	2,854.8	2,858.8	2,863.4	2,865.9	2,870.2	2,879.6	2,887.1	2,891.5	2,896.9	
Health and personal care stores.....	980.9	1,002.7	994.4	995.9	998.6	994.4	996.0	1,001.3	1,003.9	1,005.3	1,019.7	1,017.3	1,017.7	1,019.8	1,022.2	
Gasoline stations.....	831.0	841.1	836.8	839.3	840.0	841.1	842.0	839.5	839.9	840.5	841.5	844.3	846.3	845.3	848.1	
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,360.9	1,407.9	1,375.4	1,380.8	1,380.7	1,389.2	1,391.4	1,396.6	1,402.0	1,412.7	1,426.3	1,460.1	1,454.1	1,454.2	1,446.8	
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	577.9	579.3	573.4	577.7	581.5	585.4	588.4	583.6	581.7	579.7	579.6	578.3	576.4	581.8	583.1	
General merchandise stores1.....	3,085.2	3,088.4	3,101.8	3,077.4	3,097.2	3,087.6	3,074.5	3,069.1	3,068.4	3,072.8	3,080.1	3,090.3	3,088.5	3,089.9	3,094.9	
Department stores.....	1,538.6	1,501.0	1,528.7	1,511.8	1,516.1	1,507.0	1,492.9	1,485.9	1,483.4	1,481.2	1,481.8	1,479.3	1,475.4	1,476.3	1,478.0	
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	772.4	797.5	787.4	785.2	789.9	796.5	795.4	798.1	804.2	809.5	812.0	807.8	807.4	805.4	809.2	
Nonstore retailers.....	433.5	443.4	445.3	443.2	442.6	442.4	444.8	445.7	445.0	443.0	441.6	438.6	442.3	444.9	446.3	
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,301.6	4,414.5	4,384.4	4,387.5	4,372.4	4,402.7	4,400.2	4,411.5	4,420.8	4,425.1	4,438.8	4,459.0	4,493.8	4,471.6	4,469.9	
Air transportation.....	456.9	458.3	459.5	459.9	460.4	460.0	460.7	460.0	458.9	456.6	455.5	454.8	450.8	446.8	445.6	
Rail transportation.....	228.1	230.2	230.5	230.8	231.6	231.2	230.7	229.9	229.6	228.2	229.3	230.0	230.4	230.8	230.8	
Water transportation.....	61.3	63.1	63.6	63.8	62.6	62.2	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.2	63.6	63.6	62.7	62.1	62.6	
Truck transportation.....	1,300.5	1,351.0	1,340.4	1,338.6	1,340.3	1,345.9	1,349.4	1,356.2	1,356.5	1,356.1	1,362.9	1,366.7	1,370.8	1,374.3	1,380.0	
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	439.9	447.6	446.5	444.0	427.3	446.7	437.4	442.8	449.6	454.5	456.7	458.0	462.1	467.1	464.2	
Pipeline transportation.....	42.9	43.9	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.0	44.2	44.1	44.4	
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.5	27.3	28.1	28.7	28.0	26.9	27.4	26.0	26.7	27.3	26.7	26.6	27.2	26.7	26.9	
Support activities for transportation.....	562.2	578.3	572.0	575.8	575.1	578.3	578.2	577.6	578.7	579.9	582.9	583.1	589.1	589.7	589.7	
Couriers and messengers.....	529.2	532.8	529.2	529.8	527.7	528.7	529.3	528.5	528.4	527.5	526.3	536.8	560.3	539.4	536.9	
Warehousing and storage.....	653.1	682.0	670.9	672.3	675.5	679.0	680.5	683.2	685.3	687.6	690.7	695.4	696.2	690.6	688.8	
Utilities.....	552.6	554.1	552.9	553.6	553.4	554.2	555.3	549.0	556.7	557.1	556.8	554.7	555.3	555.9	557.5	
Information.....	2,674	2,678	2,681	2,679	2,679	2,681	2,675	2,684	2,682	2,670	2,671	2,685	2,676	2,680	2,699	
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	748.6	737.7	740.3	740.3	739.8	738.9	737.9	738.2	738.7	738.1	736.4	732.7	729.9	730.8	728.3	
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	362.1	372.3	370.8	364.1	369.6	376.1	371.5	377.2	376.8	369.5	368.3	386.0	379.3	376.5	399.0	
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	283.2	285.3	283.9	287.4	287.0	288.0	286.2	284.8	283.7	283.9	283.4	284.3	285.8	285.8	285.7	
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....																
Telecommunications.....	873.6	858.1	865.9	864.3	861.4	856.0	857.0	859.2	855.9	853.9	855.2	854.1	851.1	855.5	855.5	
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	245.8	250.4	249.6	251.1	250.0	250.1	250.0	250.6	252.1	249.4	251.0	249.9	251.6	253.2	251.8	
Other information services.....	160.0	173.7	170.6	172.2	171.3	171.9	172.1	173.5	174.3	175.4	176.5	177.8	178.5	178.1	178.6	
Financial activities.....	7,697	7,786	7,740	7,763	7,768	7,782	7,788	7,788	7,795	7,806	7,817	7,822	7,831	7,838	7,846	
Finance and insurance.....	5,769.0	5,834.3	5,799.6	5,815.5	5,820.1	5,825.4	5,830.6	5,833.9	5,844.4	5,848.0	5,858.5	5,865.2	5,869.9	5,873.9	5,873.4	
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	18.3	17.2	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.8	16.7	
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,554.1	2,578.8	2,558.4	2,569.6	2,569.0	2,570.0	2,573.8	2,575.9	2,582.7	2,589.7	2,595.8	2,599.2	2,601.9	2,601.8	2,599.8	
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,735.1	1,738.1	1,737.2	1,743.3	1,740.9	1,737.6	1,736.7	1,734.8	1,734.8	1,738.3	1,739.1	1,741.2	1,739.1	1,739.9	1,737.6	
Commercial banking.....	1,314.5	1,318.2	1,320.2	1,325.2	1,322.1	1,318.8	1,316.8	1,315.1	1,314.9	1,317.9	1,317.9	1,318.6	1,314.7	1,316.5	1,312.8	
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	810.7	814.4	812.6	812.6	812.3	813.3	815.4	816.2	816.8	814.2	816.5	814.4	818.0	820.9	822.8	
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,299.9	2,337.1	2,325.1	2,329.5	2,334.7	2,337.9	2,337.2	2,337.7	2,340.9	2,340.6	2,342.3	2,347.2	2,346.1	2,347.4	2,347.7	
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	85.9	86.8	86.4	86.8	87.1	87.2	87.1	86.9	86.8	86.4	86.7	87.1	86.6	87.0	86.4	
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,927.4	1,952.0	1,940.8	1,947.1	1,947.9	1,956.1	1,957.0	1,954.4	1,950.7	1,958.1	1,958.9	1,956.9	1,961.2	1,964.2	1,972.6	
Real estate.....	1,400.8	1,416.5	1,411.1	1,414.2	1,414.0	1,416.9	1,418.7	1,417.8	1,412.9	1,419.3	1,419.0	1,419.6	1,423.0	1,427.0	1,431.4	
Rental and leasing services.....	502.2	511.4	505.1	508.4	509.6	514.9	514.0	512.5	513.7	514.8	516.0	513.6	514.6	513.7	517.7	
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	24.4	24.2	24.6	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.5	
Professional and business services.....	17,332	17,930	17,753	17,796	17,841	17,878	17,913	17,965	17,994	18,009	18,062	18,117	18,152	18,198	18,278	
Professional and technical services ¹	7,666.2	7,892.6	7,804.2	7,818.9	7,842.7	7,867.4	7,884.5	7,904.1	7,928.7	7,941.3	7,963.2	7,977.4	7,995.8	8,000.3	8,027.9	
Legal services.....	1,115.7	1,122.1	1,119.7	1,117.9	1,120.7	1,121.5	1,121.9	1,123.2	1,122.4	1,123.7	1,125.1	1,126.1	1,128.0	1,125.6	1,124.9	
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	898.9	912.7	905.3	905.4	905.7	913.6	910.9	912.6	917.3	916.5	920.8	911.7	914.5	909.1	921.9	
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,293.5	1,323.3	1,313.1	1,315.4	1,322.5	1,323.5	1,321.9	1,322.1	1,324.8	1,327.5	1,329.8	1,332.1	1,336.0	1,337.1	1,340.4	

See notes at end of table

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p	
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,535.9	1,620.3	1,588.8	1,596.6	1,601.5	1,609.7	1,617.7	1,627.3	1,633.7	1,638.3	1,644.7	1,655.2	1,658.5	1,664.6	1,671.8	
Management and technical consulting services.....	1,065.2	1,121.1	1,100.7	1,103.9	1,109.1	1,112.8	1,119.4	1,124.6	1,132.7	1,133.5	1,137.6	1,141.8	1,145.4	1,154.6	1,159.9	
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,933.6	2,008.3	1,991.9	1,999.2	2,001.7	2,004.4	2,008.1	2,012.6	2,013.5	2,016.5	2,019.8	2,020.6	2,020.9	2,026.0	2,028.5	
Administrative and waste services.....	7,731.9	8,029.4	7,957.3	7,977.7	7,996.5	8,006.3	8,020.5	8,048.2	8,052.0	8,051.1	8,079.1	8,119.3	8,135.2	8,171.3	8,221.1	
Administrative and support services ¹	7,366.7	7,656.7	7,585.0	7,606.1	7,624.5	7,634.8	7,646.8	7,674.6	7,679.8	7,679.0	7,706.4	7,744.7	7,759.3	7,793.9	7,844.1	
Employment services ¹	2,942.1	3,147.9	3,113.9	3,107.9	3,122.3	3,132.7	3,143.2	3,166.4	3,170.3	3,160.3	3,174.7	3,201.6	3,213.6	3,231.1	3,257.6	
Temporary help services.....	2,313.0	2,507.7	2,472.8	2,465.7	2,480.4	2,493.8	2,514.3	2,529.6	2,534.0	2,521.4	2,530.4	2,556.9	2,569.2	2,580.8	2,604.2	
Business support services.....	814.5	827.9	822.5	821.6	821.3	824.0	826.2	829.4	831.6	832.2	836.1	834.1	834.5	832.7	835.4	
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,788.6	1,829.5	1,814.3	1,834.1	1,837.1	1,830.9	1,826.6	1,825.7	1,821.9	1,829.6	1,839.0	1,841.6	1,840.8	1,848.6	1,860.3	
Waste management and remediation services.....	365.3	372.7	372.3	371.6	372.0	371.5	373.7	373.6	372.2	372.1	372.7	374.6	375.9	377.4	377.0	
Educational and health services	19,883	20,319	20,175	20,221	20,243	20,290	20,296	20,331	20,363	20,412	20,446	20,460	20,496	20,511	20,542	
Educational services.....	3,249.6	3,347.0	3,325.2	3,342.3	3,343.7	3,353.7	3,348.0	3,358.0	3,363.5	3,371.8	3,367.7	3,351.6	3,344.7	3,343.9	3,337.7	
Health care and social assistance.....	16,633.5	16,971.5	16,850.1	16,878.8	16,899.5	16,936.1	16,947.8	16,973.3	16,999.7	17,040.4	17,077.8	17,108.0	17,150.9	17,167.4	17,204.3	
Ambulatory health care services ¹	6,136.2	6,317.8	6,246.1	6,258.3	6,276.6	6,301.6	6,308.0	6,319.2	6,334.0	6,358.2	6,381.2	6,399.4	6,419.3	6,443.1	6,454.5	
Offices of physicians.....	2,344.1	2,391.1	2,367.8	2,373.2	2,378.9	2,391.1	2,389.9	2,393.7	2,397.2	2,402.1	2,411.5	2,411.7	2,417.9	2,420.8	2,422.7	
Outpatient care centers.....	620.8	651.6	638.0	640.6	642.9	646.9	650.2	654.4	655.7	660.3	662.4	667.0	669.7	673.2	675.0	
Home health care services.....	1,140.3	1,198.6	1,172.0	1,176.7	1,184.4	1,190.6	1,194.7	1,197.7	1,202.6	1,211.1	1,218.9	1,226.1	1,239.5	1,245.8	1,252.3	
Hospitals.....	4,721.7	4,791.0	4,771.0	4,776.2	4,778.5	4,781.1	4,782.2	4,788.7	4,794.6	4,803.3	4,811.2	4,820.7	4,823.4	4,819.0	4,829.7	
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,168.1	3,193.6	3,180.6	3,186.8	3,186.4	3,191.6	3,194.0	3,195.6	3,194.3	3,198.0	3,199.4	3,199.6	3,211.0	3,200.8	3,209.0	
Nursing care facilities.....	1,669.6	1,664.8	1,664.0	1,668.5	1,664.9	1,665.6	1,665.5	1,665.5	1,662.6	1,663.2	1,663.4	1,660.9	1,665.5	1,660.9	1,665.3	
Social assistance ¹	2,607.6	2,669.2	2,652.4	2,657.5	2,658.0	2,661.8	2,663.6	2,669.8	2,676.8	2,680.9	2,686.0	2,688.3	2,697.2	2,704.5	2,711.1	
Child day care services.....	849.4	855.5	853.8	854.0	854.2	855.7	851.6	855.5	857.8	859.2	860.9	856.0	857.3	857.9	859.4	
Leisure and hospitality	13,353	13,746	13,632	13,684	13,698	13,702	13,716	13,743	13,788	13,818	13,840	13,861	13,901	13,932	13,958	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,919.1	1,965.4	1,956.9	1,976.3	1,964.1	1,955.8	1,958.5	1,960.3	1,973.2	1,970.0	1,972.5	1,979.6	1,982.0	1,990.2	1,994.1	
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	394.2	404.4	400.1	410.0	405.3	403.0	399.7	399.5	403.9	406.2	405.9	407.9	414.0	415.3	418.6	
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	132.7	135.6	135.9	137.4	135.5	133.5	135.1	133.5	135.1	135.7	136.0	137.0	137.4	137.3	137.8	
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,392.2	1,425.5	1,420.9	1,428.9	1,423.3	1,419.3	1,423.7	1,427.3	1,434.2	1,428.1	1,430.6	1,434.7	1,430.6	1,437.6	1,437.7	
Accommodations and food services.....	11,433.6	11,780.2	11,675.5	11,708.0	11,733.7	11,746.6	11,757.5	11,782.3	11,814.8	11,848.3	11,867.9	11,881.7	11,919.2	11,941.3	11,963.5	
Accommodations.....	1,800.5	1,817.0	1,815.6	1,817.4	1,821.7	1,822.5	1,818.6	1,815.7	1,815.2	1,815.3	1,818.4	1,815.3	1,818.3	1,821.6	1,824.4	
Food services and drinking places.....	9,633.1	9,963.2	9,859.9	9,890.6	9,912.0	9,924.1	9,938.9	9,966.6	9,999.6	10,033.0	10,049.5	10,066.4	10,100.9	10,119.7	10,139.1	
Other services	5,360	5,437	5,413	5,418	5,418	5,424	5,429	5,439	5,438	5,450	5,457	5,464	5,470	5,476	5,474	
Repair and maintenance.....	1,168.7	1,190.5	1,186.2	1,185.7	1,184.7	1,185.9	1,186.6	1,192.8	1,190.3	1,191.7	1,195.6	1,197.3	1,199.7	1,200.8	1,200.5	
Personal and laundry services	1,288.6	1,312.7	1,302.6	1,305.9	1,305.3	1,303.8	1,308.6	1,313.2	1,314.3	1,316.3	1,321.3	1,327.0	1,328.3	1,332.0	1,328.3	
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,903.0	2,933.4	2,924.5	2,926.7	2,927.9	2,934.5	2,933.9	2,933.1	2,933.7	2,941.9	2,939.9	2,939.4	2,941.5	2,943.1	2,945.2	
Government	22,086	21,917	21,944	21,941	21,933	21,906	21,915	21,891	21,925	21,945	21,888	21,879	21,874	21,858	21,872	
Federal.....	2,859	2,814	2,832	2,830	2,828	2,821	2,818	2,805	2,810	2,810	2,807	2,798	2,799	2,794	2,796	
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,227.6	2,203.4	2,212.9	2,213.0	2,210.6	2,207.1	2,205.3	2,194.6	2,200.5	2,203.1	2,199.4	2,196.7	2,194.8	2,192.5	2,190.6	
U.S. Postal Service.....	630.9	611.2	618.9	617.1	617.2	614.3	613.0	610.0	609.8	607.2	607.2	601.1	603.7	601.4	605.7	
State.....	5,078	5,052	5,051	5,059	5,064	5,049	5,050	5,042	5,049	5,072	5,052	5,047	5,040	5,028	5,041	
Education.....	2,374.0	2,385.4	2,376.4	2,383.9	2,389.6	2,378.4	2,380.2	2,377.8	2,388.4	2,411.2	2,394.6	2,390.5	2,381.3	2,364.0	2,382.9	
Other State government.....	2,703.7	2,666.7	2,674.9	2,675.3	2,674.5	2,670.5	2,669.7	2,664.4	2,660.8	2,661.2	2,657.6	2,656.3	2,658.6	2,664.0	2,658.5	
Local.....	14,150	14,051	14,061	14,052	14,041	14,036	14,047	14,044	14,066	14,063	14,029	14,034	14,035	14,036	14,035	
Education.....	7,872.5	7,779.3	7,795.5	7,785.3	7,775.9	7,766.3	7,764.6	7,765.7	7,793.0	7,796.1	7,756.1	7,762.7	7,763.2	7,765.0	7,763.1	
Other local government.....	6,277.7	6,271.8	6,265.4	6,266.7	6,265.3	6,269.6	6,281.9	6,278.3	6,272.9	6,267.2	6,272.7	6,271.1	6,271.3	6,271.1	6,271.5	

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

p = preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.8	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.3	
Natural resources and mining.....	46.7	46.6	47.3	47.2	47.3	46.3	46.6	46.8	45.9	46.0	45.6	45.4	45.8	44.3	45.6	
Construction.....	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.4	39.6	
Manufacturing.....	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.9	
Overtime hours.....	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	
Durable goods.....	41.9	42.0	42.3	42.0	42.1	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.3	
Overtime hours.....	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	
Wood products.....	39.7	41.1	41.0	40.7	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.5	41.0	42.2	41.9	42.4	42.6	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.2	43.1	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.3	41.9	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.2	43.0	42.3	42.8	
Primary metals.....	44.6	43.8	44.1	43.9	44.1	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.3	43.4	43.4	44.2	
Fabricated metal products.....	42.0	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.0	42.3	
Machinery.....	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.7	
Computer and electronic products.....	40.5	40.4	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.6	40.0	40.3	39.8	40.2	40.6	40.0	40.8	
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.8	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.6	42.0	
Transportation equipment.....	43.2	43.8	43.8	43.6	43.9	43.8	43.9	44.0	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.6	
Furniture and related products.....	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.0	40.1	39.4	40.0	40.5	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.9	39.3	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.7	40.0	39.7	40.1	
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.2	
Overtime hours.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	
Food manufacturing.....	40.2	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.6	41.0	40.9	40.8	
Beverage and tobacco products.....																
Textile mills.....	41.7	42.6	42.9	43.1	43.2	41.6	43.4	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.2	41.1	41.0	41.1	42.1	
Textile product mills.....	39.1	39.7	40.2	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.5	39.4	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.1	37.9	38.3	
Apparel.....	38.2	37.1	37.6	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.7	37.1	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	37.3	
Leather and allied products.....																
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.2	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.8	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.9	
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.2	
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.8	47.1	47.9	47.2	46.5	46.8	46.7	46.5	46.8	47.2	47.5	46.7	47.0	46.1	47.3	
Chemicals.....	42.5	42.4	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.9	
Plastics and rubber products.....	42.0	41.8	42.3	41.8	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.7	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.8	
Wholesale trade.....	38.5	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.9	
Retail trade.....	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.5	30.4	30.1	30.2	
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.5	
Utilities.....	42.1	41.1	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.3	41.0	41.1	40.7	42.2	41.1	41.1	42.4	
Information.....	36.2	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.6	
Financial activities.....	36.4	36.8	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.9	36.6	36.7	
Professional and business services.....	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.4	
Education and health services.....	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	24.8	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	
Other services.....	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.8	

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
p = preliminary.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2012											2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$19.46	\$19.77	\$19.64	\$19.68	\$19.72	\$19.70	\$19.75	\$19.77	\$19.76	\$19.80	\$19.82	\$19.88	\$19.93	\$19.98	\$20.04
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.78	8.74	8.73	8.72	8.74	8.75	8.76	8.78	8.72	8.68	8.68	8.73	8.76	8.78	8.74
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	20.67	20.95	20.84	20.88	20.94	20.88	20.93	20.97	20.92	20.94	20.97	21.05	21.08	21.09	21.15
Natural resources and mining.....	24.50	25.79	25.49	25.58	25.92	25.68	25.81	25.99	25.75	25.74	25.93	26.13	26.21	26.23	26.23
Construction.....	23.65	23.98	23.80	23.91	23.90	23.93	23.95	24.02	23.98	24.01	24.06	24.08	24.15	24.20	24.22
Manufacturing.....	18.93	19.08	19.02	19.02	19.08	19.03	19.08	19.11	19.07	19.07	19.08	19.17	19.17	19.16	19.22
Excluding overtime.....	18.03	18.16	18.11	18.11	18.17	18.12	18.16	18.19	18.17	18.15	18.18	18.27	18.23	18.24	18.28
Durable goods.....	20.11	20.19	20.14	20.12	20.18	20.12	20.19	20.19	20.18	20.18	20.15	20.25	20.26	20.21	20.21
Nondurable goods.....	17.06	17.30	17.19	17.24	17.30	17.25	17.28	17.34	17.27	17.28	17.36	17.40	17.39	17.46	17.61
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	19.21	19.52	19.38	19.42	19.46	19.45	19.50	19.52	19.51	19.56	19.57	19.63	19.68	19.74	19.80
Trade,transportation, and utilities.....	17.15	17.42	17.31	17.37	17.40	17.41	17.47	17.46	17.41	17.45	17.47	17.49	17.49	17.57	17.60
Wholesale trade.....	21.97	22.24	22.03	22.14	22.17	22.14	22.22	22.22	22.18	22.23	22.23	22.40	22.40	22.35	22.39
Retail trade.....	13.51	13.81	13.74	13.79	13.78	13.82	13.88	13.83	13.80	13.83	13.87	13.84	13.85	13.93	13.93
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.49	19.54	19.57	19.60	19.66	19.57	19.59	19.58	19.51	19.49	19.48	19.44	19.42	19.53	19.57
Utilities.....	30.82	31.61	31.05	31.15	31.53	31.46	31.63	32.01	31.66	31.83	31.80	32.18	31.80	32.21	32.19
Information.....	26.62	27.01	26.74	26.83	26.93	26.80	26.85	27.04	27.00	27.16	27.06	27.24	27.48	27.78	27.75
Financial activities.....	21.93	22.83	22.47	22.50	22.60	22.68	22.75	22.82	22.86	22.96	23.06	23.21	23.37	23.46	23.59
Professional and business services.....	23.12	23.28	23.11	23.23	23.22	23.19	23.19	23.21	23.23	23.29	23.28	23.40	23.48	23.56	23.58
Education and health services.....	20.77	21.09	21.01	21.02	21.05	21.03	21.10	21.08	21.09	21.14	21.16	21.19	21.25	21.27	21.35
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.45	11.62	11.57	11.60	11.62	11.61	11.63	11.64	11.65	11.64	11.66	11.65	11.67	11.65	11.71
Other services.....	17.32	17.59	17.47	17.50	17.50	17.54	17.57	17.60	17.63	17.66	17.69	17.71	17.77	17.79	17.87

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
p = preliminary.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2012											2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$19.46	\$19.77	\$19.69	\$19.69	\$19.83	\$19.65	\$19.61	\$19.75	\$19.62	\$19.89	\$19.83	\$19.87	\$19.98	\$20.08	\$20.11
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	19.64	19.68	19.72	19.70	19.75	19.77	19.76	19.80	19.82	19.88	19.93	19.98	20.04
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.67	20.95	20.75	20.81	20.91	20.85	20.91	21.04	21.00	21.07	21.09	21.07	21.11	21.02	21.05
Natural resources and mining.....	24.50	25.79	25.74	26.02	26.25	25.58	25.57	26.01	25.66	25.59	25.72	25.96	26.43	26.41	26.46
Construction.....	23.65	23.98	23.71	23.82	23.73	23.84	23.84	24.06	24.14	24.28	24.25	24.14	24.22	24.09	24.13
Manufacturing.....	18.93	19.08	19.03	19.02	19.14	19.01	19.04	19.08	19.00	19.08	19.09	19.17	19.23	19.24	19.24
Durable goods.....	20.11	20.19	20.18	20.12	20.21	20.09	20.14	20.13	20.14	20.21	20.17	20.26	20.37	20.28	20.22
Wood products	14.81	14.98	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.79	14.90	15.05	15.12	15.15	15.12	15.17	15.27	15.25	15.23
Nonmetallic mineral products	18.16	18.15	17.91	17.88	18.23	18.26	18.22	18.18	18.27	18.31	18.21	18.09	18.20	18.06	18.04
Primary metals	19.94	20.72	20.20	20.06	20.56	20.27	20.41	21.02	20.71	21.03	20.86	21.53	21.58	21.62	21.35
Fabricated metal products	18.13	18.26	18.14	18.17	18.16	18.22	18.22	18.23	18.22	18.29	18.35	18.35	18.52	18.38	18.31
Machinery	19.54	20.17	19.93	19.96	20.06	20.00	20.03	20.21	20.31	20.49	20.30	20.40	20.37	20.47	20.50
Computer and electronic products	23.32	23.34	23.50	23.40	23.61	23.31	23.40	23.43	23.38	23.32	23.07	22.86	23.22	23.29	23.20
Electrical equipment and appliances	17.96	18.03	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.88	17.98	18.01	18.10	17.96	18.08	18.24	18.24	18.22	18.15
Transportation equipment	25.34	24.59	24.89	24.77	24.81	24.55	24.66	24.22	24.28	24.30	24.42	24.63	24.56	24.39	24.35
Furniture and related products	15.24	15.46	15.41	15.32	15.40	15.51	15.36	15.36	15.42	15.44	15.47	15.61	15.87	15.55	15.42
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.82	17.06	17.06	16.97	17.04	16.96	16.99	17.18	17.11	17.16	17.09	16.93	17.22	16.89	17.04
Nondurable goods.....	17.06	17.30	17.16	17.22	17.38	17.25	17.25	17.39	17.19	17.28	17.36	17.40	17.37	17.55	17.63
Food manufacturing	14.63	15.02	14.87	14.87	14.97	15.02	15.02	15.11	14.95	14.98	15.08	15.24	15.16	15.42	15.37
Beverages and tobacco products															
Textile mills	13.79	13.51	13.47	13.43	13.71	13.41	13.51	13.47	13.52	13.68	13.57	13.56	13.54	13.80	13.83
Textile product mills	12.21	12.77	12.37	12.51	12.51	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.90	12.87	13.08	13.15	13.21	13.00	12.86
Apparel	11.96	12.89	12.79	12.66	12.83	12.91	12.87	13.12	12.91	13.03	13.02	12.96	12.87	12.94	12.91
Leather and allied products															
Paper and paper products	20.28	20.43	20.17	20.37	20.54	20.18	20.27	20.55	20.28	20.63	20.83	20.57	20.29	20.51	20.88
Printing and related support activities.....	17.28	17.28	17.04	17.28	17.18	17.12	17.21	17.16	17.25	17.38	17.42	17.43	17.69	17.71	17.77
Petroleum and coal products	31.75	32.13	31.69	31.44	31.94	32.04	31.82	32.27	31.76	32.50	32.88	32.92	32.73	33.37	35.14
Chemicals	21.45	21.45	21.55	21.55	21.87	21.52	21.41	21.59	21.34	21.43	21.23	21.09	21.05	21.24	21.27
Plastics and rubber products	15.95	16.05	15.99	16.03	16.10	15.85	15.94	16.17	16.06	15.96	16.03	16.16	16.20	16.21	16.24
PRIVATE SERVICE- PROVIDING	19.21	19.52	19.47	19.45	19.60	19.39	19.33	19.47	19.32	19.64	19.56	19.61	19.75	19.88	19.92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.15	17.42	17.35	17.35	17.56	17.39	17.41	17.53	17.33	17.57	17.46	17.37	17.37	17.63	17.65
Wholesale trade	21.97	22.24	22.07	21.99	22.33	22.01	22.09	22.37	22.05	22.33	22.21	22.40	22.66	22.49	22.44
Retail trade	13.51	13.81	13.77	13.80	13.91	13.83	13.85	13.86	13.75	13.95	13.85	13.72	13.70	13.93	13.95
Transportation and warehousing	19.49	19.54	19.53	19.56	19.74	19.53	19.55	19.75	19.49	19.54	19.46	19.35	19.31	19.64	19.56
Utilities	30.82	31.61	30.86	31.17	31.86	31.63	31.19	31.98	31.51	32.06	31.89	32.52	31.69	32.04	31.94
Information	26.62	27.01	26.65	26.74	27.16	26.78	26.51	26.94	26.85	27.52	27.29	27.15	27.55	27.86	27.72
Financial activities	21.93	22.83	22.48	22.53	22.81	22.66	22.54	22.77	22.65	23.04	23.06	23.24	23.51	23.55	23.62
Professional and business services	23.12	23.28	23.31	23.25	23.43	23.07	22.97	23.32	22.96	23.37	23.12	23.30	23.67	23.71	23.79
Education and health services	20.77	21.09	20.95	21.01	21.05	20.98	21.03	21.14	21.07	21.19	21.18	21.20	21.27	21.33	21.32
Leisure and hospitality	11.45	11.62	11.65	11.63	11.64	11.63	11.54	11.52	11.54	11.61	11.67	11.70	11.78	11.69	11.80
Other services	17.32	17.59	17.44	17.60	17.65	17.60	17.52	17.51	17.51	17.66	17.65	17.67	17.84	17.79	17.87

1 Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2012											2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$654.73	\$666.99	\$657.65	\$659.62	\$670.25	\$660.24	\$662.82	\$671.50	\$663.16	\$676.26	\$666.29	\$667.63	\$681.32	\$666.66	\$673.69
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	663.83	663.22	664.56	663.89	665.58	666.25	663.94	667.26	665.95	669.96	671.64	671.33	677.35
GOODS-PRODUCING	845	862	845	851	859	857	866	865	867	872	873	868	876	851	857
Natural resources and mining	1,144.64	1,201.92	1,209.78	1,217.74	1,241.63	1,184.35	1,212.02	1,212.07	1,182.93	1,184.82	1,185.69	1,188.97	1,205.21	1,172.60	1,198.64
CONSTRUCTION	921.84	942.75	900.98	924.22	923.1	936.91	951.22	955.18	965.6	971.2	972.43	951.12	951.85	917.83	926.59
Manufacturing	784.3	794.8	787.8	789.3	796.2	790.8	795.9	788.0	790.4	797.5	794.1	801.3	813.4	796.5	798.5
Durable goods.....	841.9	848.7	845.5	845.0	850.8	845.8	851.9	839.4	843.9	848.8	843.1	853.0	869.8	843.7	849.2
Wood products.....	587.8	615.6	591.1	601.7	615.0	622.7	619.8	609.5	616.9	619.6	622.9	631.1	639.8	632.9	638.1
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	768.4	766.0	739.7	742.0	769.3	772.4	787.1	774.5	776.5	781.8	779.4	767.0	768.0	733.2	743.3
Primary metals.....	889.3	908.1	880.7	884.7	912.9	893.9	904.2	901.8	909.2	923.2	901.2	934.4	949.5	931.8	937.3
Fabricated metal products.....	762.2	768.0	763.7	766.8	766.4	770.7	768.9	760.2	763.4	768.2	768.9	767.0	787.1	766.5	770.9
Machinery.....	843	864	857	862	863	856	861	863	871	873	863	861	878	864	873
Computer and electronic products.....	943.9	944.0	954.1	945.4	953.8	934.7	947.7	941.9	932.9	944.5	922.8	930.4	959.0	926.9	939.6
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	732	750	739	743	744	744	744	738	738	749	756	777	786	756	757
Transportation equipment.....	1,094	1,076	1,090	1,080	1,087	1,073	1,088	1,046	1,056	1,059	1,067	1,084	1,098	1,061	1,062
Furniture and related products.....	608	618	616	616	619	616	617	622	617	613	605	615	636	610	609
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	654.9	669.5	658.5	658.4	664.6	664.8	669.4	671.7	670.7	672.7	668.2	673.8	697.4	667.2	678.2
Nondurable goods.....	696.0	710.3	696.7	700.9	709.1	705.5	707.3	709.5	708.2	717.1	717.0	718.6	726.1	719.6	717.5
Food manufacturing.....	588.2	609.7	591.8	594.8	594.3	606.8	600.8	607.4	615.9	621.7	621.3	627.9	630.7	626.1	613.3
Beverages and tobacco products.....	574.6	575.8	576.5	580.2	597.8	565.9	591.7	573.8	582.7	599.2	583.5	547.8	541.6	558.9	578.1
Textile mills.....	477.5	507.1	497.3	504.2	492.9	501.1	518.9	496.0	508.3	504.5	510.1	524.7	532.4	484.9	491.3
Apparel.....	457.0	478.3	482.2	471.0	477.3	479.0	485.2	476.3	468.6	478.2	480.4	480.8	477.5	482.7	485.4
Leather and allied products.....	870.5	877.5	857.2	865.7	885.3	865.7	877.7	879.5	863.9	887.1	895.7	886.6	884.6	871.7	887.4
Paper and paper products.....	655.8	665.5	650.9	658.4	661.4	655.7	659.1	657.2	671.0	679.6	675.9	671.1	691.7	678.3	671.7
Printing and related support activities.....	1,390.8	1,512.1	1,489.4	1,465.1	1,478.8	1,515.5	1,482.8	1,516.7	1,489.5	1,556.8	1,575.0	1,560.4	1,522.0	1,531.7	1,648.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	910.9	910.0	898.6	907.3	925.1	910.3	907.8	908.9	904.8	915.1	902.3	902.7	915.7	911.2	908.2
Chemicals.....	669.5	671.3	670.0	668.5	679.4	664.1	669.5	671.1	664.9	660.7	668.5	678.7	685.3	679.2	672.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	622	635	629	628	639	626	628	639	628	644	632	635	650	636	643
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	577.7	588.7	579.5	581.2	593.5	584.3	588.5	597.8	587.5	599.1	586.7	585.4	595.8	581.8	587.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	845.4	860.7	849.7	842.2	870.9	847.4	854.9	870.2	846.7	875.3	857.3	862.4	888.3	861.4	866.2
Wholesale trade.....	412.1	421.9	415.9	419.5	425.7	420.4	423.8	428.3	423.5	428.3	418.3	415.7	423.3	410.9	414.3
Retail trade.....	737.0	742.2	726.5	729.6	742.2	736.3	744.9	754.5	744.5	748.4	741.4	745.0	755.0	738.5	741.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	1,296.9	1,298.2	1,246.7	1,253.0	1,309.5	1,309.5	1,275.7	1,320.8	1,285.6	1,324.1	1,310.7	1,391.9	1,299.3	1,304.0	1,347.9
Utilities.....	964.9	971.2	956.7	954.6	983.2	948.0	949.1	980.6	958.6	996.2	968.8	974.7	1,000.1	986.2	981.3
Information	798.7	840.6	818.3	817.8	848.5	820.3	820.5	847.0	826.7	861.7	841.7	852.9	884.0	857.2	862.1
Financial activities	813.4	822.2	815.9	811.4	836.5	809.8	810.8	827.9	810.5	836.7	811.5	817.8	847.4	822.7	835.0
Professional and business services	670.2	682.7	674.6	676.5	682.0	675.6	679.3	687.1	680.6	690.8	682.0	684.8	693.4	686.8	688.6
Education and health services	284	290	287	290	291	290	292	296	293	291	289	287	295	282	291
Leisure and hospitality	533	539	532	539	542	537	534	543	538	546	538	537	549	541	547
Other services															

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
 Dash indicates data not available.
 p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2009.....	21.2	17.3	17.1	17.7	28.2	22.2	29.9	30.8	35.3	28.6	40.6	38.0
2010.....	43.2	47.4	56.6	61.1	54.5	54.9	54.3	56.8	54.5	58.3	56.8	57.9
2011.....	57.9	68.2	63.3	65.8	60.5	61.3	60.9	59.8	61.1	61.3	59.2	66.2
2012.....	72.2	62.2	68.8	58.3	63.5	57.3	56.0	51.7	55.6	64.8	63.9	65.2
2013.....	63.0	59.6										
Over 3-month span:												
2009.....	18.0	13.5	13.5	13.9	16.5	19.5	20.1	20.7	28.4	26.1	29.7	30.6
2010.....	34.0	39.3	48.3	57.3	59.2	58.8	53.4	53.4	56.0	59.4	55.8	63.3
2011.....	60.2	62.4	66.9	72.0	70.7	68.6	67.7	66.0	64.7	67.1	64.8	66.7
2012.....	71.1	77.4	75.8	66.5	67.5	61.7	62.2	60.2	57.3	60.7	64.5	69.9
2013.....	66.9	67.5										
Over 6-month span:												
2009.....	19.2	14.1	13.0	12.2	12.6	13.0	15.0	15.0	17.7	20.1	21.4	24.2
2010.....	27.1	28.2	34.2	43.4	49.6	54.9	58.8	60.2	60.5	59.2	61.7	64.7
2011.....	65.2	64.5	68.2	67.7	68.6	70.5	72.9	69.0	69.9	68.8	67.3	68.2
2012.....	72.7	77.3	77.3	75.9	74.1	71.8	66.5	64.5	59.4	63.3	64.7	69.2
2013.....	69.0	70.3										
Over 12-month span:												
2009.....	25.4	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010.....	15.4	15.2	18.6	23.7	27.8	34.6	39.1	39.7	44.4	49.8	52.8	58.1
2011.....	58.8	67.1	68.0	67.5	67.3	69.0	69.4	70.5	68.4	70.1	69.2	71.1
2012.....	74.8	73.7	76.7	76.7	76.9	73.9	74.2	74.6	72.9	71.1	73.7	75.6
2013.....	72.6	73.5										
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2009.....	6.2	9.9	9.3	12.3	9.3	10.5	25.9	26.5	24.1	22.8	36.4	38.9
2010.....	39.5	52.5	56.8	60.5	63.6	57.4	53.1	49.4	52.5	49.4	60.5	59.9
2011.....	67.3	69.8	63.6	63.6	56.8	59.3	56.2	51.9	51.9	53.1	48.8	63.6
2012.....	71.6	57.4	74.1	54.9	55.6	50.6	51.2	38.9	42.0	56.2	52.5	58.0
2013.....	55.6	54.3										
Over 3-month span:												
2009.....	5.6	3.7	3.1	8.6	7.4	8.6	7.4	9.9	19.8	16.0	21.0	25.9
2010.....	29.6	42.0	48.8	54.3	61.7	60.5	53.7	48.1	51.9	48.8	50.0	59.9
2011.....	67.9	72.2	69.1	74.7	71.6	67.3	63.6	62.3	58.6	58.6	50.0	50.6
2012.....	56.8	71.0	70.4	64.8	66.0	53.1	58.6	49.4	40.7	47.5	51.2	58.0
2013.....	54.3	53.7										
Over 6-month span:												
2009.....	8.6	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	4.3	8.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	9.9	16.0
2010.....	17.9	21.0	31.5	38.9	48.1	53.7	60.5	58.6	56.2	54.9	53.7	57.4
2011.....	64.8	69.1	68.5	74.7	72.8	71.6	70.4	61.7	60.5	56.2	51.2	50.0
2012.....	58.6	58.6	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	59.9	56.2	50.6	46.9	48.1	48.8
2013.....	48.1	52.5										
Over 12-month span:												
2009.....	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010.....	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.0	63.6	63.6	67.9	66.7	66.0	72.2	67.3	69.1	66.7	62.3	65.4
2012.....	68.5	61.7	66.7	61.7	61.7	59.3	60.5	61.1	57.4	57.4	58.0	58.6
2013.....	58.6	60.5										

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

18. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012					2013		2012					2013	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Total ²	3,632	3,603	3,646	3,789	3,612	3,611	3,925	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
Industry														
Total private ²	3,222	3,216	3,295	3,421	3,235	3,194	3,485	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0
Construction.....	79	83	100	96	95	104	116	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0
Manufacturing.....	257	242	265	271	242	253	259	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	613	648	618	731	704	645	608	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3
Professional and business services.....	709	609	661	649	575	690	722	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.8
Education and health services.....	651	712	667	691	670	579	673	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	420	378	438	481	453	453	510	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5
Government.....	409	387	350	368	377	417	440	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
Region³														
Northeast.....	650	657	643	674	661	668	702	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7
South.....	1,439	1,338	1,434	1,434	1,364	1,441	1,521	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0
Midwest.....	766	833	829	912	838	827	827	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6
West.....	776	776	740	769	749	778	875	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia,

West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

^P = preliminary.

19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012					2013		2012					2013	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Total ²	4,405	4,217	4,287	4,420	4,195	4,298	4,418	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3
Industry														
Total private ²	4,083	3,934	4,031	4,134	3,915	4,015	4,118	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	301	337	318	386	280	326	345	5.3	6.0	5.6	6.8	4.9	5.7	6.0
Manufacturing.....	232	227	234	234	236	219	228	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	903	833	911	900	890	868	940	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6
Professional and business services.....	897	857	864	912	798	878	855	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.7
Education and health services.....	495	493	489	471	506	507	483	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	767	712	752	697	759	747	771	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.5
Government.....	322	283	255	286	280	283	300	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Region³														
Northeast.....	680	760	637	736	687	675	705	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7
South.....	1,733	1,709	1,729	1,645	1,660	1,787	1,845	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8
Midwest.....	1,007	913	931	1,013	924	906	847	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8
West.....	985	835	990	1,026	924	930	1,021	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The hires level is the number of hires during the entire month; the hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

^P = preliminary.

20. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012					2013		2012					2013	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Total ²	4,341	4,052	4,079	4,179	4,062	4,173	4,202	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
Industry														
Total private ²	4,051	3,806	3,751	3,885	3,772	3,872	3,903	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
Construction.....	298	336	288	359	263	315	322	5.3	6.0	5.1	6.3	4.6	5.5	5.6
Manufacturing.....	248	239	220	229	231	215	223	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	895	821	828	774	840	854	859	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
Professional and business services.....	895	846	784	849	813	845	798	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.4
Education and health services.....	470	438	456	465	468	486	475	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	748	678	726	694	729	715	752	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4
Government.....	289	246	328	294	290	302	299	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Region³														
Northeast.....	669	700	666	656	663	724	684	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,678	1,651	1,628	1,585	1,609	1,587	1,709	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5
Midwest.....	1,033	883	851	982	894	849	886	3.4	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9
West.....	961	818	933	956	895	1,013	922	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The total separations level is the number of total separations during the entire month; the total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

^P= preliminary

21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012					2013		2012					2013	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Total ²	2,139	1,976	2,079	2,140	2,126	2,260	2,260	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Industry														
Total private ²	2,013	1,870	1,929	2,010	1,999	2,128	2,128	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Construction.....	74	77	93	90	68	134	105	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.8
Manufacturing.....	111	107	96	106	116	98	100	.9	.9	.8	.9	1.0	.8	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	468	446	461	465	452	491	492	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Professional and business services.....	376	372	360	394	413	375	385	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Education and health services.....	275	242	255	280	273	299	282	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	432	396	437	442	451	472	500	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6
Government.....	126	106	150	130	127	132	132	.6	.5	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
Region³														
Northeast.....	321	293	290	292	315	352	312	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
South.....	903	860	875	883	892	908	1,018	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1
Midwest.....	476	436	452	496	454	479	476	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
West.....	439	388	462	469	465	522	454	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The quits level is the number of quits during the entire month; the quits rate is the number of quits during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

^P = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 ²	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 ²
United States ³	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	\$870	3.4
Private industry	8,746.3	107,007.4	.4	861	4.0
Natural resources and mining	126.9	1,926.7	3.3	884	5.7
Construction	796.6	5,686.9	-4.6	946	1.3
Manufacturing	343.4	11,584.3	-.3	1,074	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,877.4	24,381.8	-.2	742	4.4
Information	144.5	2,701.5	-2.3	1,416	7.4
Financial activities	818.0	7,379.9	-1.7	1,235	4.6
Professional and business services	1,544.9	16,869.8	3.3	1,093	3.1
Education and health services	893.5	18,661.9	1.9	842	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	748.6	13,292.8	.7	370	3.6
Other services	1,267.9	4,342.8	-.1	562	3.5
Government	298.0	21,433.0	-.8	918	1.2
Los Angeles, CA	427.0	3,844.5	-.8	972	3.1
Private industry	421.4	3,311.1	-.3	948	3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.8	5.9	1,903	45.9
Construction	13.0	104.2	-9.3	1,010	-1.6
Manufacturing	13.5	374.1	-1.7	1,079	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.2	732.2	.1	783	2.9
Information	8.5	196.9	1.2	1,644	3.1
Financial activities	22.4	209.4	-1.1	1,456	8.4
Professional and business services	42.0	528.2	.9	1,145	1.1
Education and health services	29.0	508.8	2.6	931	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	390.4	.9	544	2.6
Other services	200.8	248.5	-5.9	451	7.9
Government	5.6	533.4	-4.0	1,123	1.1
Cook, IL	143.4	2,354.8	-.4	1,008	3.2
Private industry	142.0	2,055.8	-.1	1,000	3.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.0	-8.4	1,051	7.5
Construction	12.2	67.2	-10.0	1,228	-3.3
Manufacturing	6.7	194.3	-1.0	1,069	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.7	428.9	.2	784	3.2
Information	2.6	51.0	-3.5	1,439	6.4
Financial activities	15.4	187.9	-2.8	1,644	7.6
Professional and business services	30.2	407.7	2.6	1,259	1.7
Education and health services	14.9	391.0	(⁴)	903	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality	12.4	230.9	.2	463	4.5
Other services	15.4	92.5	(⁴)	761	5.3
Government	1.4	298.9	-2.5	1,067	1.5
New York, NY	120.9	2,273.0	1.2	1,572	4.7
Private industry	120.6	1,834.9	1.6	1,685	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	-5.0	1,853	-9.3
Construction	2.2	30.5	-7.0	1,608	3.5
Manufacturing	2.5	26.7	-2.5	1,256	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.1	233.4	2.2	1,130	2.4
Information	4.4	131.0	-.8	2,042	7.8
Financial activities	19.0	348.8	1.3	2,903	5.5
Professional and business services	25.6	458.2	1.9	1,880	3.8
Education and health services	9.1	290.0	1.7	1,147	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	12.3	223.3	3.2	756	3.7
Other services	18.6	86.3	.2	1,026	9.5
Government .....	.3	438.1	-.6	1,098	3.8
Harris, TX	100.0	1,995.8	1.1	1,083	3.9
Private industry	99.4	1,734.1	1.0	1,095	4.6
Natural resources and mining	1.6	75.2	4.0	2,692	3.9
Construction	6.5	133.6	-3.4	1,038	.6
Manufacturing	4.5	169.0	.4	1,357	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	415.8	.2	969	5.4
Information	1.3	27.9	-5.1	1,298	6.1
Financial activities	10.4	111.4	-2.8	1,283	5.5
Professional and business services	19.8	322.3	2.8	1,310	4.6
Education and health services	11.1	238.7	3.5	902	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	8.0	179.2	1.2	398	2.3
Other services	13.2	59.8	3.0	620	2.1
Government .....	.6	261.7	(⁴)	1,003	(⁴)
Maricopa, AZ	95.0	1,597.0	-.5	859	2.4
Private industry	94.3	1,382.4	-.3	851	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.5	-12.0	787	9.8
Construction	8.9	80.4	-10.0	892	2.4
Manufacturing	3.2	106.6	-2.6	1,250	9.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.0	328.7	-1.0	797	4.2
Information	1.5	26.7	1.3	1,118	2.2
Financial activities	11.3	131.2	-2.1	1,025	2.9
Professional and business services	22.0	259.5	.7	896	.4
Education and health services	10.4	231.5	(⁴)	919	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	165.5	.3	409	3.0
Other services	6.8	45.1	-.3	571	2.5
Government .....	.7	214.6	-1.8	915	-.7

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 ²	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 ²
Dallas, TX	67.8	1,415.0	0.9	\$1,032	2.0
Private industry	67.3	1,246.2	.9	1,035	2.0
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	8.4	10.9	2,861	.1
Construction	4.0	69.2	-3.6	944	-.4
Manufacturing	2.9	113.1	-3.8	1,174	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	279.8	.1	961	2.9
Information	1.6	45.1	-.3	1,507	3.5
Financial activities	8.5	136.0	-.8	1,329	2.5
Professional and business services	14.8	261.7	3.7	1,175	1.2
Education and health services	7.0	165.3	3.4	962	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	128.5	1.7	462	2.0
Other services	7.0	38.2	1.7	642	1.4
Government .....	.5	168.9	1.0	1,005	1.5
Orange, CA	101.7	1,348.8	-.1	975	2.8
Private industry	100.4	1,215.9	.3	966	3.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	3.9	-1.9	620	-2.7
Construction	6.4	67.9	-5.0	1,073	-3.1
Manufacturing	5.0	151.0	-.4	1,244	9.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.4	243.5	-.4	905	4.3
Information	1.3	24.3	-8.2	1,463	8.0
Financial activities	9.8	104.0	-.2	1,363	5.2
Professional and business services	18.8	244.0	2.0	1,092	.3
Education and health services	10.4	154.5	2.9	940	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	171.7	.1	431	4.9
Other services	20.7	48.4	.5	539	2.5
Government	1.4	132.9	-2.9	1,060	.2
San Diego, CA	97.7	1,238.6	.4	943	2.7
Private industry	96.3	1,021.5	.4	917	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.7	10.7	5.6	582	.7
Construction	6.4	55.7	-5.5	1,045	.6
Manufacturing	3.0	93.0	.1	1,326	7.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	196.4	-.3	742	1.6
Information	1.2	25.0	-2.8	1,572	10.1
Financial activities	8.6	66.9	-1.4	1,119	4.0
Professional and business services	16.2	210.8	1.8	1,223	.2
Education and health services	8.4	145.5	2.8	907	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	157.4	.3	425	4.9
Other services	27.3	57.7	.1	540	11.6
Government	1.4	217.1	.2	1,069	(⁴)
King, WA	83.0	1,121.8	.1	1,234	4.7
Private industry	82.4	967.6	.1	1,248	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.9	-4.4	1,162	9.5
Construction	6.0	49.1	-8.8	1,134	1.1
Manufacturing	2.3	97.3	-2.4	1,455	10.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	204.5	.4	977	6.8
Information	1.8	79.9	1.0	3,605	6.4
Financial activities	6.6	64.6	-4.4	1,297	-1.3
Professional and business services	14.3	177.8	3.2	1,329	4.7
Education and health services	7.0	130.3	.2	930	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	109.8	-.1	456	.2
Other services	22.8	51.4	8.6	572	-4.7
Government .....	.6	154.2	.1	1,142	(⁴)
Miami-Dade, FL	85.0	940.9	.3	853	1.5
Private industry	84.7	797.9	.7	819	1.7
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.8	-.2	489	.6
Construction	5.3	31.4	-9.3	859	-.2
Manufacturing	2.6	34.7	-4.3	805	5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.1	236.4	1.9	757	1.6
Information	1.5	17.1	-1.5	1,289	5.5
Financial activities	9.0	60.4	-1.0	1,216	5.6
Professional and business services	17.8	121.5	.4	993	-2.8
Education and health services	9.6	149.6	1.0	862	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.3	104.8	3.7	497	4.6
Other services	7.7	34.8	1.5	553	2.6
Government .....	.4	143.0	-1.8	1,047	1.1

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

² Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.³ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, third quarter 2010.

State	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10
United States ²	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	\$870	3.4
Alabama	116.8	1,813.9	-.1	774	4.0
Alaska	21.4	333.5	1.3	926	4.4
Arizona	147.2	2,342.3	-.9	821	2.6
Arkansas	85.6	1,147.0	.8	684	3.8
California	1,347.5	14,469.7	-.3	982	3.3
Colorado	173.2	2,183.8	-.2	898	2.5
Connecticut	111.4	1,611.9	.0	1,069	4.3
Delaware	28.4	404.7	.8	902	2.4
District of Columbia	35.0	693.8	2.0	1,471	1.2
Florida	595.2	7,045.3	.0	780	2.8
Georgia	268.2	3,749.9	-.1	823	2.7
Hawaii	38.9	585.6	-.1	804	2.2
Idaho	55.0	616.8	-1.1	667	3.1
Illinois	378.6	5,539.5	.0	916	4.0
Indiana	157.2	2,736.7	.8	742	3.9
Iowa	94.3	1,439.8	-.5	719	3.6
Kansas	87.5	1,296.1	-1.0	731	3.5
Kentucky	110.1	1,728.3	.8	729	3.3
Louisiana	131.0	1,834.8	.0	790	3.9
Maine	49.2	589.4	-.6	714	3.6
Maryland	163.8	2,469.7	.5	966	2.7
Massachusetts	221.1	3,169.8	.8	1,069	4.5
Michigan	247.6	3,825.9	.9	840	3.8
Minnesota	164.7	2,574.3	.4	875	4.7
Mississippi	69.5	1,077.4	.0	653	2.8
Missouri	174.5	2,596.8	-.5	764	2.7
Montana	42.4	428.7	.0	647	1.6
Nebraska	60.0	899.8	-.2	708	2.8
Nevada	71.2	1,106.8	-1.7	815	1.2
New Hampshire	48.4	608.9	.1	854	2.9
New Jersey	265.6	3,759.0	-.4	1,024	2.8
New Mexico	54.8	785.9	-1.0	745	2.9
New York	591.6	8,364.2	.5	1,057	4.3
North Carolina	251.7	3,806.2	-.3	768	3.1
North Dakota	26.4	366.1	3.0	726	6.8
Ohio	286.4	4,942.1	.3	791	3.4
Oklahoma	102.2	1,487.5	-.2	726	4.0
Oregon	131.0	1,620.5	.3	791	3.1
Pennsylvania	341.0	5,500.9	.9	860	4.1
Rhode Island	35.2	456.0	.8	826	4.2
South Carolina	111.4	1,763.7	.5	714	3.9
South Dakota	30.9	393.7	.4	660	4.3
Tennessee	139.6	2,578.3	.8	777	4.3
Texas	572.4	10,204.5	1.5	876	3.7
Utah	83.7	1,160.6	.5	740	2.2
Vermont	24.4	294.3	.5	752	2.6
Virginia	232.9	3,544.1	.4	930	3.8
Washington	237.0	2,855.7	-.3	953	4.0
West Virginia	48.4	699.4	1.1	702	4.3
Wisconsin	157.6	2,657.7	.5	752	3.6
Wyoming	25.2	278.9	.0	793	4.9
Puerto Rico	49.6	910.0	-2.7	502	1.6
Virgin Islands	3.6	43.5	2.3	754	4.3

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

² Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	\$4,587,708,584	\$35,323	\$679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,534	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
2008	9,082,049	134,805,659	6,142,159,200	45,563	876
2009	9,003,197	128,607,842	5,859,232,422	45,559	876
UI covered					
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	\$4,454,966,824	\$35,077	\$675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
2007	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
2008	9,017,717	132,043,604	5,959,055,276	45,129	868
2009	8,937,616	125,781,130	5,667,704,722	45,060	867
Private industry covered					
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	\$3,887,626,769	\$35,337	\$680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
2008	8,789,360	113,188,643	5,135,487,891	45,371	873
2009	8,709,115	106,947,104	4,829,211,805	45,155	868
State government covered					
2000	65,096	4,370,160	\$158,618,365	\$36,296	\$698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
2008	67,675	4,642,650	222,754,925	47,980	923
2009	67,075	4,639,715	226,148,903	48,742	937
Local government covered					
2000	141,491	12,620,081	\$408,721,690	\$32,387	\$623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
2008	160,683	14,212,311	600,812,461	42,274	813
2009	161,427	14,194,311	612,344,014	43,140	830
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
2000	50,256	2,871,489	\$132,741,760	\$46,228	\$889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198
2007	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248
2008	64,332	2,762,055	183,103,924	66,293	1,275
2009	65,581	2,826,713	191,527,700	67,756	1,303

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2009

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,673,470	5,396,379	1,372,066	917,124	619,710	208,342	116,230	28,460	10,018	5,141
Employment, March	106,811,928	7,655,167	9,090,916	12,402,665	18,661,722	14,311,905	17,267,316	9,739,523	6,812,850	10,869,864
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	125,678	71,920	23,395	14,867	9,674	3,218	1,798	557	189	60
Employment, March	1,671,238	114,506	154,613	200,225	290,721	219,346	272,879	190,717	127,225	101,006
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	841,895	593,637	117,797	69,486	42,421	12,009	5,208	1,004	254	79
Employment, March	5,927,257	750,065	771,369	934,164	1,265,441	817,103	768,721	335,349	170,276	114,769
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	353,643	145,720	59,845	52,049	48,545	22,752	16,627	5,187	1,972	946
Employment, March	12,092,961	244,232	401,010	715,491	1,510,229	1,588,920	2,528,984	1,779,448	1,333,297	1,991,350
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,894,905	1,033,036	375,292	246,643	148,518	49,772	32,487	7,193	1,500	464
Employment, March	24,586,392	1,677,443	2,499,579	3,315,288	4,451,666	3,466,697	4,754,309	2,475,362	986,198	959,850
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	146,483	86,433	20,709	15,824	13,049	5,437	3,310	1,046	458	217
Employment, March	2,855,390	116,231	137,955	215,809	401,856	374,575	498,814	363,892	311,123	435,135
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	841,782	557,483	151,027	76,069	37,169	11,153	5,768	1,759	907	447
Employment, March	7,643,521	858,488	993,689	1,001,354	1,107,323	763,190	864,862	608,781	630,533	815,301
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,517,365	1,055,297	196,348	124,698	83,581	30,884	18,369	5,326	2,047	815
Employment, March	16,516,273	1,410,994	1,290,519	1,682,005	2,542,519	2,131,798	2,769,134	1,819,751	1,394,329	1,475,224
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	858,136	417,186	184,310	120,602	78,973	28,774	20,050	4,427	1,976	1,838
Employment, March	18,268,572	733,986	1,225,826	1,623,193	2,380,692	2,002,526	3,016,357	1,503,953	1,376,575	4,405,464
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	733,354	283,960	124,005	140,576	133,542	38,935	9,942	1,532	603	259
Employment, March	12,723,443	448,520	837,732	1,973,561	4,006,199	2,578,345	1,402,865	518,812	411,444	545,965
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,193,934	988,947	116,718	55,617	24,052	5,381	2,663	428	112	16
Employment, March	4,361,271	1,168,997	762,081	732,752	699,997	367,591	389,163	143,040	71,850	25,800

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

26. Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$47,194	\$47,127	-0.1
Abilene, TX	32,649	32,807	0.5
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	20,714	21,887	5.7
Akron, OH	40,376	40,447	0.2
Albany, GA	34,314	35,160	2.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	43,912	44,859	2.2
Albuquerque, NM	39,342	40,301	2.4
Alexandria, LA	34,783	35,446	1.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	42,500	42,577	0.2
Altoona, PA	32,986	33,827	2.5
Amarillo, TX	38,215	37,938	-0.7
Ames, IA	38,558	39,301	1.9
Anchorage, AK	46,935	48,345	3.0
Anderson, IN	31,326	31,363	0.1
Anderson, SC	32,322	32,599	0.9
Ann Arbor, MI	48,987	48,925	-0.1
Anniston-Oxford, AL	36,227	36,773	1.5
Appleton, WI	37,522	37,219	-0.8
Asheville, NC	34,070	34,259	0.6
Athens-Clarke County, GA	35,503	35,948	1.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	48,064	48,156	0.2
Atlantic City, NJ	40,337	39,810	-1.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL	32,651	33,367	2.2
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	38,068	38,778	1.9
Austin-Round Rock, TX	47,355	47,183	-0.4
Bakersfield, CA	39,476	40,046	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	48,438	49,214	1.6
Bangor, ME	33,829	34,620	2.3
Barnstable Town, MA	38,839	38,970	0.3
Baton Rouge, LA	41,961	42,677	1.7
Battle Creek, MI	42,782	43,555	1.8
Bay City, MI	36,489	36,940	1.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	43,302	43,224	-0.2
Bellingham, WA	35,864	36,757	2.5
Bend, OR	35,044	35,336	0.8
Billings, MT	36,155	36,660	1.4
Binghamton, NY	37,731	38,200	1.2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	43,651	43,783	0.3
Bismarck, ND	35,389	36,082	2.0
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	35,272	35,344	0.2
Bloomington, IN	33,220	33,828	1.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	43,918	44,925	2.3
Boise City-Nampa, ID	37,315	37,410	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	61,128	60,549	-0.9
Boulder, CO	53,455	52,433	-1.9
Bowling Green, KY	34,861	34,824	-0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	40,421	42,128	4.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	80,018	77,076	-3.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	28,342	28,855	1.8
Brunswick, GA	34,458	34,852	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	38,984	39,218	0.6
Burlington, NC	34,283	33,094	-3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	43,559	44,101	1.2
Canton-Massillon, OH	34,897	34,726	-0.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,866	37,641	-0.6
Carson City, NV	43,858	44,532	1.5
Casper, WY	43,851	42,385	-3.3
Cedar Rapids, IA	42,356	41,874	-1.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL	37,408	38,478	2.9
Charleston, WV	40,442	41,436	2.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	38,035	38,766	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	47,332	46,291	-2.2
Charlottesville, VA	41,777	42,688	2.2
Chattanooga, TN-GA	37,258	37,839	1.6
Cheyenne, WY	37,452	38,378	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	51,775	51,048	-1.4
Chico, CA	34,310	35,179	2.5
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	43,801	44,012	0.5
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,991	33,282	0.9
Cleveland, TN	35,010	35,029	0.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	43,467	43,256	-0.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID	31,353	31,513	0.5
College Station-Bryan, TX	33,967	34,332	1.1
Colorado Springs, CO	40,973	41,885	2.2
Columbia, MO	34,331	35,431	3.2
Columbia, SC	37,514	38,314	2.1
Columbus, GA-AL	35,067	35,614	1.6
Columbus, IN	42,610	41,540	-2.5
Columbus, OH	43,533	43,877	0.8
Corpus Christi, TX	38,771	38,090	-1.8
Corvallis, OR	42,343	42,700	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Cumberland, MD-WV	\$32,583	\$33,409	2.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	50,331	49,965	-0.7
Dalton, GA	34,403	35,024	1.8
Danville, IL	35,602	35,552	-0.1
Danville, VA	30,580	30,775	0.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	40,425	40,790	0.9
Dayton, OH	40,824	40,972	0.4
Decatur, AL	36,855	37,145	0.8
Decatur, IL	42,012	41,741	-0.6
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	32,938	33,021	0.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	51,270	51,733	0.9
Des Moines, IA	43,918	44,073	0.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	50,081	48,821	-2.5
Dothan, AL	32,965	33,888	2.8
Dover, DE	36,375	37,039	1.8
Dubuque, IA	35,656	35,665	0.0
Duluth, MN-WI	36,307	36,045	-0.7
Durham, NC	53,700	54,857	2.2
Eau Claire, WI	33,549	34,186	1.9
El Centro, CA	33,239	34,220	3.0
Elizabethtown, KY	33,728	34,970	3.7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	35,858	35,823	-0.1
Elmira, NY	36,984	36,995	0.0
El Paso, TX	31,837	32,665	2.6
Erie, PA	35,992	35,995	0.0
Eugene-Springfield, OR	35,380	35,497	0.3
Evansville, IN-KY	38,304	38,219	-0.2
Fairbanks, AK	44,225	45,328	2.5
Fajardo, PR	22,984	23,467	2.1
Fargo, ND-MN	36,745	37,309	1.5
Farmington, NM	41,155	40,437	-1.7
Fayetteville, NC	34,619	35,755	3.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	39,025	40,265	3.2
Flagstaff, AZ	35,353	36,050	2.0
Flint, MI	39,206	38,682	-1.3
Florence, SC	34,841	35,509	1.9
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	32,088	32,471	1.2
Fond du Lac, WI	36,166	35,667	-1.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	40,154	40,251	0.2
Fort Smith, AR-OK	32,130	32,004	-0.4
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	36,454	37,823	3.8
Fort Wayne, IN	36,806	37,038	0.6
Fresno, CA	36,038	36,427	1.1
Gadsden, AL	31,718	32,652	2.9
Gainesville, FL	37,282	38,863	4.2
Gainesville, GA	37,929	37,924	0.0
Glens Falls, NY	34,531	35,215	2.0
Goldsboro, NC	30,607	30,941	1.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN	32,207	33,455	3.9
Grand Junction, CO	39,246	38,450	-2.0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	39,868	40,341	1.2
Great Falls, MT	31,962	32,737	2.4
Greeley, CO	38,700	37,656	-2.7
Green Bay, WI	39,247	39,387	0.4
Greensboro-High Point, NC	37,919	38,020	0.3
Greenville, NC	34,672	35,542	2.5
Greenville, SC	37,592	37,921	0.9
Guayama, PR	27,189	28,415	4.5
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	35,700	36,251	1.5
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	36,472	36,459	0.0
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	35,374	35,402	0.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	42,330	43,152	1.9
Harrisonburg, VA	34,197	34,814	1.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	54,446	54,534	0.2
Hattiesburg, MS	31,629	32,320	2.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	32,810	32,429	-1.2
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	33,854	35,032	3.5
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	37,953	37,080	-2.3
Honolulu, HI	42,090	42,814	1.7
Hot Springs, AR	29,042	29,414	1.3
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	44,345	44,264	-0.2
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	55,407	54,779	-1.1
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	35,717	36,835	3.1
Huntsville, AL	47,427	49,240	3.8
Idaho Falls, ID	30,485	30,875	1.3
Indianapolis, IN	43,128	43,078	-0.1
Iowa City, IA	39,070	39,703	1.6
Ithaca, NY	41,689	42,779	2.6
Jackson, MI	38,672	38,635	-0.1
Jackson, MS	36,730	37,118	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Jackson, TN	\$35,975	\$35,959	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	41,524	41,804	0.7
Jacksonville, NC	27,893	29,006	4.0
Janesville, WI	36,906	36,652	-0.7
Jefferson City, MO	33,766	34,474	2.1
Johnson City, TN	32,759	33,949	3.6
Johnstown, PA	32,464	33,238	2.4
Jonesboro, AR	31,532	31,793	0.8
Joplin, MO	32,156	32,741	1.8
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	40,333	40,044	-0.7
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	34,451	34,539	0.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	44,155	44,331	0.4
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	41,878	43,705	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	34,299	35,674	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	37,260	37,234	-0.1
Kingston, NY	35,883	36,325	1.2
Knoxville, TN	38,912	39,353	1.1
Kokomo, IN	44,117	42,248	-4.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	34,078	34,836	2.2
Lafayette, IN	37,832	38,313	1.3
Lafayette, LA	42,748	42,050	-1.6
Lake Charles, LA	39,982	39,263	-1.8
Lakeland, FL	35,195	35,485	0.8
Lancaster, PA	38,127	38,328	0.5
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	42,339	42,764	1.0
Laredo, TX	29,572	29,952	1.3
Las Cruces, NM	32,894	34,264	4.2
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	43,120	42,674	-1.0
Lawrence, KS	32,313	32,863	1.7
Lawton, OK	32,258	33,206	2.9
Lebanon, PA	33,900	34,416	1.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	32,783	32,850	0.2
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	34,396	34,678	0.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	40,034	40,446	1.0
Lima, OH	35,381	36,224	2.4
Lincoln, NE	35,834	36,281	1.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	38,902	40,331	3.7
Logan, UT-ID	29,392	29,608	0.7
Longview, TX	38,902	38,215	-1.8
Longview, WA	37,806	38,300	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	51,520	51,344	-0.3
Louisville, KY-IN	40,596	41,101	1.2
Lubbock, TX	33,867	34,318	1.3
Lynchburg, VA	35,207	35,503	0.8
Macon, GA	34,823	35,718	2.6
Madera, CA	34,405	34,726	0.9
Madison, WI	42,623	42,861	0.6
Manchester-Nashua, NH	50,629	49,899	-1.4
Mansfield, OH	33,946	33,256	-2.0
Mayaguez, PR	22,394	23,634	5.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	28,498	29,197	2.5
Medford, OR	33,402	34,047	1.9
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	43,124	43,318	0.4
Merced, CA	33,903	34,284	1.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	44,199	44,514	0.7
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	33,507	33,288	-0.7
Midland, TX	50,116	47,557	-5.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	44,462	44,446	0.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	51,044	50,107	-1.8
Missoula, MT	33,414	33,869	1.4
Mobile, AL	38,180	39,295	2.9
Modesto, CA	37,867	38,657	2.1
Monroe, LA	32,796	33,765	3.0
Monroe, MI	41,849	41,055	-1.9
Montgomery, AL	37,552	38,441	2.4
Morgantown, WV	37,082	38,637	4.2
Morristown, TN	32,858	32,903	0.1
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	36,230	37,098	2.4
Muncie, IN	32,420	32,822	1.2
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	36,033	35,654	-1.1
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	28,450	28,132	-1.1
Napa, CA	45,061	45,174	0.3
Naples-Marco Island, FL	40,178	39,808	-0.9
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	43,964	43,811	-0.3
New Haven-Milford, CT	48,239	48,681	0.9
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	45,108	45,121	0.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	66,548	63,773	-4.2
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	38,814	39,097	0.7
Norwich-New London, CT	46,727	47,245	1.1
Ocala, FL	32,579	32,724	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Ocean City, NJ	\$33,529	\$33,477	-0.2
Odessa, TX	44,316	42,295	-4.6
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	34,778	35,562	2.3
Oklahoma City, OK	39,363	39,525	0.4
Olympia, WA	40,714	41,921	3.0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	40,097	40,555	1.1
Orlando, FL	39,322	39,225	-0.2
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	41,781	41,300	-1.2
Owensboro, KY	34,956	35,264	0.9
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	46,490	47,066	1.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	42,089	43,111	2.4
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	34,361	34,857	1.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	35,102	35,650	1.6
Pascagoula, MS	42,734	43,509	1.8
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	34,829	35,683	2.5
Peoria, IL	44,562	44,747	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	51,814	52,237	0.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	44,482	44,838	0.8
Pine Bluff, AR	34,106	34,588	1.4
Pittsburgh, PA	44,124	44,234	0.2
Pittsfield, MA	38,957	38,690	-0.7
Pocatello, ID	30,608	30,690	0.3
Ponce, PR	21,818	22,556	3.4
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	39,711	40,012	0.8
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	45,326	45,544	0.5
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	36,174	36,130	-0.1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	42,148	43,054	2.1
Prescott, AZ	33,004	32,927	-0.2
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	42,141	42,428	0.7
Provo-Orem, UT	35,516	35,695	0.5
Pueblo, CO	34,055	34,889	2.4
Punta Gorda, FL	32,927	32,563	-1.1
Racine, WI	41,232	40,623	-1.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC	43,912	44,016	0.2
Rapid City, SD	32,227	32,821	1.8
Reading, PA	40,691	41,083	1.0
Redding, CA	35,655	35,912	0.7
Reno-Sparks, NV	42,167	42,232	0.2
Richmond, VA	45,244	44,960	-0.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	38,617	38,729	0.3
Roanoke, VA	36,475	37,153	1.9
Rochester, MN	46,196	46,999	1.7
Rochester, NY	41,728	41,761	0.1
Rockford, IL	39,210	38,843	-0.9
Rocky Mount, NC	33,110	33,613	1.5
Rome, GA	35,229	35,913	1.9
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	47,924	48,204	0.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	37,549	38,009	1.2
St. Cloud, MN	35,069	35,883	2.3
St. George, UT	29,291	29,608	1.1
St. Joseph, MO-KS	32,651	33,555	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	45,419	44,080	-2.9
Salem, OR	34,891	35,691	2.3
Salinas, CA	40,235	40,258	0.1
Salisbury, MD	35,901	36,396	1.4
Salt Lake City, UT	41,628	42,613	2.4
San Angelo, TX	32,852	33,043	0.6
San Antonio, TX	38,876	39,596	1.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	49,079	49,240	0.3
Sandusky, OH	33,760	33,117	-1.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	65,100	65,367	0.4
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	19,875	20,452	2.9
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	80,063	79,609	-0.6
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	26,839	27,620	2.9
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	38,134	38,913	2.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	42,617	43,257	1.5
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	41,471	40,880	-1.4
Santa Fe, NM	38,646	39,536	2.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	43,757	43,274	-1.1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	36,781	36,856	0.2
Savannah, GA	37,846	38,343	1.3
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	34,902	35,404	1.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	53,667	54,650	1.8
Sheboygan, WI	37,834	38,114	0.7
Sherman-Denison, TX	36,081	36,151	0.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	36,308	36,706	1.1
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	34,326	34,087	-0.7
Sioux Falls, SD	36,982	37,562	1.6
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	37,654	37,811	0.4
Spartanburg, SC	39,313	39,104	-0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Spokane, WA	\$36,792	\$38,112	3.6
Springfield, IL	44,416	45,602	2.7
Springfield, MA	40,969	41,248	0.7
Springfield, MO	32,971	33,615	2.0
Springfield, OH	33,158	33,725	1.7
State College, PA	38,050	38,658	1.6
Stockton, CA	39,075	39,274	0.5
Sumter, SC	30,842	31,074	0.8
Syracuse, NY	40,554	41,141	1.4
Tallahassee, FL	37,433	38,083	1.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	40,521	41,480	2.4
Terre Haute, IN	33,562	33,470	-0.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	35,002	35,288	0.8
Toledo, OH	39,686	39,098	-1.5
Topeka, KS	36,714	37,651	2.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	60,135	59,313	-1.4
Tucson, AZ	39,973	40,071	0.2
Tulsa, OK	40,205	40,108	-0.2
Tuscaloosa, AL	37,949	38,309	0.9
Tyler, TX	38,817	38,845	0.1
Utica-Rome, NY	34,936	35,492	1.6
Valdosta, GA	29,288	29,661	1.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	45,264	47,287	4.5
Vero Beach, FL	36,557	35,937	-1.7
Victoria, TX	39,888	38,608	-3.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	40,709	41,145	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	38,696	39,614	2.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	32,018	32,125	0.3
Waco, TX	35,698	36,731	2.9
Warner Robins, GA	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62,653	64,032	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	37,363	37,919	1.5
Wausau, WI	36,477	36,344	-0.4
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	35,356	34,113	-3.5
Wenatchee, WA	30,750	31,200	1.5
Wheeling, WV-OH	32,915	33,583	2.0
Wichita, KS	40,423	40,138	-0.7
Wichita Falls, TX	34,185	33,698	-1.4
Williamsport, PA	33,340	34,188	2.5
Wilmington, NC	35,278	36,204	2.6
Winchester, VA-WV	37,035	38,127	2.9
Winston-Salem, NC	39,770	39,874	0.3
Worcester, MA	45,955	45,743	-0.5
Yakima, WA	30,821	31,366	1.8
Yauco, PR	19,821	20,619	4.0
York-Hanover, PA	39,379	39,798	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	34,403	33,704	-2.0
Yuba City, CA	36,538	37,289	2.1
Yuma, AZ	31,351	32,474	3.6

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 04-03 as of February 18, 2004.

³ Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

⁴ Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	2002 ¹	2003 ¹	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801	237,830	239,618	243,284
Civilian labor force.....	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617	154,975
Labor force participation rate.....	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1	63.7
Employed.....	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869	142,469
Employment-population ratio.....	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4	58.6
Unemployed.....	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747	12,506
Unemployment rate.....	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1
Not in the labor force.....	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659	83,941	86,001	88,310

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total private employment.....	108,937	108,517	109,888	111,943	114,151	115,427	114,342	108,321	107,427	109,411	111,821
Total nonfarm employment.....	130,450	130,100	131,509	133,747	136,125	137,645	136,852	130,876	129,917	131,497	133,738
Goods-producing.....	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,530	22,233	21,335	18,558	17,751	18,047	18,410
Natural resources and mining.....	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705	788	851
Construction.....	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,518	5,533	5,640
Manufacturing.....	15,259	14,509	14,315	14,227	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,528	11,726	11,918
Private service-providing.....	86,380	86,701	88,006	89,753	91,621	93,194	93,008	89,764	89,676	91,363	93,411
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,636	25,065	25,517
Wholesale trade.....	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,452	5,543	5,673
Retail trade.....	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,440	14,668	14,875
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,191	4,302	4,415
Utilities.....	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	553	553	554
Information.....	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,707	2,674	2,679
Financial activities.....	7,956	8,078	8,105	8,197	8,367	8,348	8,206	7,838	7,695	7,697	7,787
Professional and business services.....	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,728	17,332	17,928
Education and health services.....	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,531	19,883	20,319
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,049	13,353	13,745
Other services.....	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,331	5,360	5,437
Government.....	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,490	22,086	21,917

29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours.....	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	33.4	33.6	33.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.8	17.4	18.1	18.6	19.1	19.5	19.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	507.0	518.4	529.2	544.4	567.9	590.2	608.1	617.5	637.2	654.7	667.0
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours.....	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.4	40.9	41.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.3	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.7	19.3	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.0
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	651.6	669.1	688.3	705.3	730.2	757.5	776.6	779.7	819.0	844.9	862.1
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours.....	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.2	44.6	46.7	46.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.7	19.9	21.0	22.5	23.3	23.8	24.5	25.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	742.0	765.9	804.0	853.9	908.0	962.6	1014.7	1006.7	1063.1	1144.6	1201.7
Construction:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.4	39.0	39.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.5	20.0	21.0	21.9	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.0
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	711.8	727.0	735.6	750.4	781.6	816.2	842.6	851.8	891.8	921.8	942.5
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours.....	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8	41.1	41.4	41.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.6	16.8	17.3	17.8	18.2	18.6	18.9	19.1
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	618.6	636.0	658.5	673.3	690.9	711.5	724.5	726.1	765.2	784.3	794.9
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.4	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.7	16.4	17.1	17.8	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.5
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	474.3	485.3	494.7	509.7	532.9	555.0	574.6	588.5	606.2	622.3	634.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.3	33.7	33.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.0	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.4	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.4
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	471.3	481.1	488.5	498.5	514.4	525.9	536.1	541.9	559.6	577.7	588.6
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	38.5	38.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.0	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.9	19.6	20.1	20.8	21.5	22.0	22.2
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	644.4	657.3	666.8	685.0	718.5	748.9	769.6	784.5	816.5	845.4	860.9
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	644.4	657.3	666.8	685.0	718.5	748.9	769.6	784.5	816.5	845.4	860.9
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.0	37.1	37.8	38.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.3	17.7	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.5	19.5
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	579.9	598.4	614.9	618.6	636.8	655.0	670.2	677.6	710.9	737.0	742.2
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	42.0	42.1	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	24.0	24.8	25.6	26.7	27.4	27.9	28.8	29.5	30.0	30.8	31.6
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	979.3	1017.4	1048.0	1095.9	1135.6	1182.7	1230.7	1239.3	1262.9	1296.9	1297.7
Information:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.3	36.2	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	20.2	21.0	21.4	22.1	23.2	24.0	24.8	25.5	25.9	26.6	27.0
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	737.9	760.8	776.7	805.1	850.6	874.5	908.8	931.1	939.9	964.9	971.0
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours.....	35.6	35.5	35.6	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.3	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.8	19.7	20.3	20.9	21.6	21.9	22.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	578.9	611.7	625.5	646.5	673.5	706.3	729.6	755.1	780.2	798.7	840.5
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.1	35.2	35.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.8	17.2	17.5	18.1	19.1	20.2	21.2	22.4	22.8	23.1	23.3
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	574.6	587.0	597.5	618.7	662.3	700.8	737.9	775.8	798.5	813.4	822.1
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.2	32.1	32.3	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.2	15.6	16.2	16.7	17.4	18.1	18.9	19.5	20.1	20.8	21.1
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	492.7	505.7	523.8	544.6	564.9	590.1	613.7	628.5	646.7	670.2	682.7
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours.....	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.8	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	227.3	230.5	234.9	241.4	250.3	265.5	273.4	276.0	280.9	283.8	290.3
Other services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.1	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.8	15.4	16.1	16.6	17.1	17.3	17.6
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	439.9	434.4	433.0	443.4	456.5	477.1	495.6	506.3	523.7	532.6	539.3

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation,¹ by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010	2011				2012				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2012										
Civilian workers²	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	116.8	117.5	117.7	0.2	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	117.3	117.8	118.1	.3	2.0
Management, business, and financial	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	117.2	117.3	117.5	.2	1.9
Professional and related	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	117.4	118.1	118.5	.3	2.0
Sales and office	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	116.2	116.9	116.9	.0	2.0
Sales and related	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.5	113.3	-.2	2.3
Office and administrative support	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.9	119.1	.2	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.3	118.0	118.1	.1	1.7
Construction and extraction	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	117.2	118.0	118.0	.0	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	117.3	118.0	118.3	.3	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.4	116.1	116.5	.3	1.7
Production	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.1	.2	1.1
Transportation and material moving	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	116.2	116.7	117.7	118.2	.4	2.2
Service occupations	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	117.6	118.3	118.7	.3	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.1	114.7	115.4	115.6	.2	1.5
Manufacturing	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.6	114.9	.3	1.6
Service-providing	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.6	117.2	117.8	118.1	.3	2.0
Education and health services	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	117.9	118.8	119.0	.2	1.9
Health care and social assistance	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	118.5	118.9	119.3	.3	2.1
Hospitals	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	118.9	119.3	119.7	.3	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	115.3	115.7	115.9	.2	1.4
Education services	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.3	118.6	118.8	.2	1.8
Elementary and secondary schools	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	117.3	118.6	118.7	.1	1.6
Public administration ³	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.7	.2	2.1
Private industry workers	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.4	116.9	117.2	.3	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	117.1	117.4	117.7	.3	2.0
Management, business, and financial	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.1	.2	1.8
Professional and related	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.3	117.7	118.2	.4	2.2
Sales and office	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.9	116.5	116.5	.0	2.0
Sales and related	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.4	112.6	113.5	113.2	-.3	2.3
Office and administrative support	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	117.5	118.1	118.5	118.8	.3	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.7	117.8	.1	1.7
Construction and extraction	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.8	117.9	.1	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	116.8	117.5	117.8	.3	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.1	115.7	116.1	.3	1.7
Production	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.8	115.0	.2	1.1
Transportation and material moving	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	116.0	117.0	117.6	.5	2.3
Service occupations	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.9	117.4	.4	1.7
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	114.7	115.3	115.6	.3	1.6
Management, professional, and related	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	.3	2.0
Sales and office	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	114.5	115.4	115.6	.2	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	115.8	116.3	117.3	117.6	.3	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	113.4	114.0	114.6	114.8	.2	1.1
Construction	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.2	116.0	116.3	.3	1.6
Manufacturing	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.6	114.9	.3	1.6
Management, professional, and related	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.4	.3	2.0
Sales and office	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	115.1	115.4	116.4	116.6	.2	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.7	114.5	116.0	116.4	.3	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	113.8	114.3	114.5	.2	1.0
Service-providing industries	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	117.0	117.4	117.7	.3	2.1
Management, professional, and related	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	117.7	118.0	118.3	.3	2.0
Sales and office	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	116.0	116.6	116.6	.0	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	118.0	118.4	118.2	-.2	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	116.4	117.2	117.7	.4	2.3
Service occupations	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.8	117.4	.5	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	116.0	116.6	116.7	.1	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,¹ by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010	2011				2012				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2012										
Wholesale trade.....	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	114.4	115.4	114.9	-0.4	1.9
Retail trade.....	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.8	115.9	116.1	.2	1.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	116.4	117.6	118.1	.4	4.0
Utilities.....	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	125.2	125.4	125.7	.2	3.4
Information.....	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	116.4	116.6	116.9	.3	3.9
Financial activities.....	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	115.6	116.0	115.9	-.1	1.5
Finance and insurance.....	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	115.8	116.2	116.0	-.2	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.6	115.0	115.2	.2	2.0
Professional and business services.....	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	118.5	118.7	119.3	.5	1.9
Education and health services.....	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.0	118.6	118.9	.3	2.1
Education services.....	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	117.8	118.9	119.0	.1	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	118.1	118.5	118.9	.3	2.1
Hospitals.....	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	118.5	118.9	119.4	.4	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.0	116.5	.4	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.7	116.7	117.3	.5	1.1
Other services, except public administration.....	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.9	117.6	117.7	.1	1.8
State and local government workers.....	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	118.3	118.6	119.7	119.9	.2	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	117.9	119.0	119.2	.2	2.0
Professional and related.....	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.8	119.0	.2	1.8
Sales and office.....	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	119.4	120.7	120.9	.2	2.1
Office and administrative support.....	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	119.6	120.8	121.0	.2	2.0
Service occupations.....	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	120.4	121.5	121.7	.2	1.8
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	117.7	119.0	119.1	.1	1.8
Education services.....	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	117.2	118.6	118.7	.1	1.8
Schools.....	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	117.2	118.5	118.7	.2	1.9
Elementary and secondary schools.....	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	117.4	118.7	118.7	.0	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.4	121.9	122.2	.2	1.7
Hospitals.....	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	120.5	121.0	121.2	.2	1.7
Public administration ³	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.7	.2	2.1

¹ Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

² Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

³ Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010	2011				2012				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2012										
Civilian workers¹	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	115.8	116.3	116.5	0.2	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	116.4	116.8	117.1	.3	1.6
Management, business, and financial.....	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	115.6	116.5	116.6	116.8	.2	1.7
Professional and related.....	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.9	117.4	.4	1.7
Sales and office.....	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.3	115.1	115.8	115.8	.0	1.8
Sales and related.....	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.7	113.1	-.5	2.1
Office and administrative support.....	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.5	.3	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.6	116.7	.1	1.1
Construction and extraction.....	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.9	116.6	116.6	116.6	.0	.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	115.7	116.1	116.6	116.9	.3	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.9	114.2	114.9	115.2	.3	1.9
Production.....	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	.3	1.7
Transportation and material moving.....	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.9	116.4	.4	2.3
Service occupations.....	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.0	.4	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.1	115.4	.3	1.7
Manufacturing.....	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.8	.2	1.9
Service-providing.....	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	116.1	116.5	116.8	.3	1.7
Education and health services.....	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.0	.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	117.5	117.9	118.3	.3	1.8
Hospitals.....	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	117.9	118.3	118.8	.4	1.4
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	114.4	114.7	115.0	.3	1.1
Education services.....	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	115.9	.2	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.6	115.3	115.4	.1	.9
Public administration ²	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.3	.2	1.1
Private industry workers	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.4	116.6	.2	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	117.0	117.3	117.7	.3	1.9
Management, business, and financial.....	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.7	116.7	116.7	116.9	.2	1.7
Professional and related.....	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.2	.4	2.0
Sales and office.....	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.3	115.2	115.8	115.8	.0	1.9
Sales and related.....	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.8	113.7	113.2	-.4	2.1
Office and administrative support.....	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	117.0	117.4	117.7	.3	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.0	116.6	116.7	.1	1.1
Construction and extraction.....	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.0	116.8	116.7	-.1	.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.7	.3	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.7	114.0	114.7	115.1	.3	2.0
Production.....	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.2	.3	1.7
Transportation and material moving.....	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.7	116.3	.5	2.4
Service occupations.....	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.8	.5	1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.1	115.4	.3	1.7
Management, professional, and related.....	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.7	115.9	.2	1.9
Sales and office.....	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	114.1	115.1	115.1	.0	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	115.3	115.5	116.4	116.7	.3	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.9	113.2	113.7	114.0	.3	1.6
Construction.....	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	113.9	114.4	115.2	115.5	.3	1.2
Manufacturing.....	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.8	.2	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.3	115.1	115.5	115.8	.3	2.1
Sales and office.....	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	115.2	116.1	116.0	-.1	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	114.1	114.4	115.6	116.0	.3	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	113.5	113.7	.2	1.5
Service-providing industries.....	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.3	116.7	117.0	.3	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	117.3	117.5	118.0	.4	1.9
Sales and office.....	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	115.3	115.9	115.9	.0	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.0	116.8	-.2	1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.7	115.0	115.9	116.4	.4	2.5
Service occupations.....	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.8	.5	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	114.5	115.1	115.1	.0	1.9

31. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010	2011				2012				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2012										
Wholesale trade.....	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	111.9	113.2	112.4	-0.7	2.0
Retail trade.....	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.6	115.4	115.7	.3	1.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	114.4	115.8	116.3	.4	3.7
Utilities.....	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	121.3	121.3	121.7	.3	2.4
Information.....	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.8	.3	2.0
Financial activities.....	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	115.8	116.3	116.0	-.3	1.9
Finance and insurance.....	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	116.6	117.2	116.8	-.3	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	112.2	112.5	112.9	.4	1.6
Professional and business services.....	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	118.3	118.5	119.3	.7	2.0
Education and health services.....	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.2	.3	1.8
Education services.....	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	117.1	118.1	118.3	.2	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	117.3	117.7	118.2	.4	1.9
Hospitals.....	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	118.3	118.8	.4	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	116.6	116.7	117.1	.3	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.2	117.8	.5	1.1
Other services, except public administration.....	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.3	116.7	116.7	.0	1.3
State and local government workers.....	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.2	.2	1.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.0	115.7	115.9	.2	1.2
Professional and related.....	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	115.0	115.6	115.9	.3	1.1
Sales and office.....	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.5	115.6	.1	1.2
Office and administrative support.....	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	115.1	115.8	115.9	.1	1.1
Service occupations.....	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.7	117.3	117.4	.1	.9
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	115.8	.1	1.0
Education services.....	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	115.4	.1	1.1
Schools.....	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	115.4	.1	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.6	115.2	115.3	.1	.9
Health care and social assistance.....	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	118.9	119.1	119.4	.3	1.1
Hospitals.....	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	118.4	118.6	119.0	.3	1.3
Public administration ²	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	116.3	.2	1.1

¹ Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

² Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North

American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010	2011				2012				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2012										
Civilian workers.....	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	119.3	120.2	120.4	0.2	2.5
Private industry workers.....	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	117.6	118.1	118.4	.3	2.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	117.4	117.7	117.9	.2	2.3
Sales and office.....	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	117.6	118.1	118.4	.3	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	119.1	120.0	120.3	.2	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	117.1	117.7	118.0	.3	.9
Service occupations.....	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.8	119.3	.4	2.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	114.9	115.7	116.0	.3	1.4
Manufacturing.....	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	114.0	114.7	115.0	.3	1.0
Service-providing.....	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	118.7	119.1	119.4	.3	2.6
State and local government workers.....	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	125.4	127.6	127.8	.2	3.4

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior

to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers by bargaining status and region

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010	2011				2012				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2012	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status ¹											
Union.....	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.3	120.2	120.5	0.2	2.2
Goods-producing.....	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	116.6	117.7	118.0	.3	.9
Manufacturing.....	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	112.8	113.6	113.7	.1	-.1
Service-providing.....	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	121.5	122.2	122.6	.3	3.2
Nonunion.....	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	116.0	116.4	116.7	.3	1.9
Goods-producing.....	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	.3	1.8
Manufacturing.....	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	114.4	115.0	115.3	.3	2.0
Service-providing.....	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	116.5	116.9	117.1	.2	1.8
Workers by region ¹											
Northeast.....	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	117.1	117.6	117.9	.3	1.6
South.....	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	116.8	117.3	117.8	.4	2.4
Midwest.....	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	115.3	115.7	115.9	.2	1.8
West.....	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.3	116.9	116.9	.0	1.6
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status ¹											
Union.....	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.9	117.4	.4	2.2
Goods-producing.....	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	.5	1.9
Manufacturing.....	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	111.8	112.1	112.5	.4	1.6
Service-providing.....	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.9	118.7	119.1	.3	2.4
Nonunion.....	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	115.9	116.3	116.5	.2	1.7
Goods-producing.....	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.7	115.3	115.5	.2	1.6
Manufacturing.....	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	114.6	115.2	115.4	.2	1.9
Service-providing.....	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.2	116.5	116.8	.3	1.7
Workers by region ¹											
Northeast.....	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	116.4	116.7	117.0	.3	1.5
South.....	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	116.7	117.3	117.8	.4	2.3
Midwest.....	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.7	115.0	.3	1.9
West.....	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	116.1	116.5	116.4	-.1	1.3

¹ The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the Monthly Labor Review Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

34. National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
All retirement					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	57	59	60	60	61
White-collar occupations ²	67	69	70	69	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	76
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	64
Blue-collar occupations ²	59	59	60	62	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	65
Service occupations.....	28	31	32	34	36
Full-time.....	67	68	69	69	70
Part-time.....	24	27	27	29	31
Union.....	86	84	88	84	84
Non-union.....	54	56	56	57	58
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	45	46	46	47	47
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	76	77	78	77	76
Goods-producing industries.....	70	70	71	73	70
Service-providing industries.....	53	55	56	56	58
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	42	44	44	44	45
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	75	77	78	78	78
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	49	50	50	51	51
White-collar occupations ²	59	61	61	60	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	54
Blue-collar occupations ²	50	50	51	52	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	54
Service occupations.....	21	22	22	24	25
Full-time.....	58	60	60	60	60
Part-time.....	18	20	19	21	23
Union.....	83	81	85	80	81
Non-union.....	45	47	46	47	47
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	36	35	36	36
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	70	71	71	70	69
Goods-producing industries.....	63	63	64	64	61
Service-providing industries.....	45	47	47	47	48
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	35	37	37	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	67	67	67	66
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	85	85	84
Defined Benefit					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	20	21	22	21	21
White-collar occupations ²	23	24	25	23	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	29
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	19
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	26	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	26
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	26
Service occupations.....	8	6	7	8	8
Full-time.....	24	25	25	24	24
Part-time.....	8	9	10	9	10
Union.....	74	70	73	70	69
Non-union.....	15	16	16	15	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	12	11	12	11	11
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	34	35	35	34	33
Goods-producing industries.....	31	32	33	32	29
Service-providing industries.....	17	18	19	18	19
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	9	9	10	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	34	35	37	35	34

See footnotes at end of table.

**34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry
by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007**

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations ²	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	25	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	25
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	25
Service occupations.....	7	6	7	7	7
Full-time.....	24	24	25	23	23
Part-time.....	8	9	9	8	9
Union.....	72	69	72	68	67
Non-union.....	15	15	15	14	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	11	11	11	10	10
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	33	35	34	33	32
Goods-producing industries.....	31	31	32	31	28
Service-providing industries.....	16	18	18	17	18
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	8	9	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	33	34	36	33	32
Take-up rate (all workers) ³	-	-	97	96	95
Defined Contribution					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations ²	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations ²	49	49	50	53	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	56
Service occupations.....	23	27	28	30	32
Full-time.....	60	62	62	63	64
Part-time.....	21	23	23	25	27
Union.....	45	48	49	50	49
Non-union.....	51	53	54	55	56
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	40	41	41	43	44
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	67	68	69	69	69
Goods-producing industries.....	60	60	61	63	62
Service-providing industries.....	48	50	51	52	53
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	38	40	40	41	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	68	69	70	70
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations ²	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	38	38	38	40	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	40
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	41
Service occupations.....	16	18	18	20	20
Full-time.....	48	50	50	51	50
Part-time.....	14	14	14	16	18
Union.....	39	42	43	44	41
Non-union.....	40	42	41	43	43
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	29	30	29	31	30
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	57	59	59	58	57
Goods-producing industries.....	49	49	50	51	49
Service-providing industries.....	37	40	39	40	41
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	31	32	32	33	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	51	53	53	54	53
Take-up rate (all workers) ³	-	-	78	79	77

See footnotes at end of table.

**34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry
by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007**

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Employee Contribution Requirement					
Employee contribution required.....	-	-	61	61	65
Employee contribution not required.....	-	-	31	33	35
Not determinable.....	-	-	8	6	0
Percent of establishments					
Offering retirement plans.....	47	48	51	48	46
Offering defined benefit plans.....	10	10	11	10	10
Offering defined contribution plans.....	45	46	48	47	44

¹ The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

² The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

³ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

**35. National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry
by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007**

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Medical insurance					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	60	69	70	71	71
White-collar occupations ²	65	76	77	77	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	85
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	71
Blue-collar occupations ²	64	76	77	77	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	76
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	78
Service occupations.....	38	42	44	45	46
Full-time.....	73	84	85	85	85
Part-time.....	17	20	22	22	24
Union.....	67	89	92	89	88
Non-union.....	59	67	68	68	69
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	51	57	58	57	57
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	74	86	87	88	87
Goods-producing industries.....	68	83	85	86	85
Service-providing industries.....	57	65	66	66	67
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	49	58	59	59	59
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	72	82	84	84	84
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	45	53	53	52	52
White-collar occupations ²	50	59	58	57	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	67
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	48
Blue-collar occupations ²	51	60	61	60	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	60
Service occupations.....	22	24	27	27	28
Full-time.....	56	66	66	64	64
Part-time.....	9	11	12	13	12
Union.....	60	81	83	80	78
Non-union.....	44	50	49	49	49
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	40	39	38	37
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	61	71	72	71	70
Goods-producing industries.....	57	69	70	70	68
Service-providing industries.....	42	48	48	47	47
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	36	43	43	43	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65	63	62
Take-up rate (all workers) ³.....	-	-	75	74	73
Dental					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	40	46	46	46	46
White-collar occupations ²	47	53	54	53	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	62
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	40	47	47	46	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	43
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	49
Service occupations.....	22	25	25	27	28
Full-time.....	49	56	56	55	56
Part-time.....	9	13	14	15	16
Union.....	57	73	73	69	68
Non-union.....	38	43	43	43	44
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	30	34	34	34	34
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	55	63	62	62	61
Goods-producing industries.....	48	56	56	56	54
Service-providing industries.....	37	43	43	43	44
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	27	31	31	31	30
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65	64	64

See footnotes at end of table.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	32	37	36	36	36
White-collar occupations ²	37	43	42	41	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	51
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	33
Blue-collar occupations ²	33	40	39	38	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	36
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	38
Service occupations.....	15	16	17	18	20
Full-time.....	40	46	45	44	44
Part-time.....	6	8	9	10	9
Union.....	51	68	67	63	62
Non-union.....	30	33	33	33	33
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	22	26	24	23	23
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	47	53	52	52	51
Goods-producing industries.....	42	49	49	49	45
Service-providing industries.....	29	33	33	32	33
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	21	24	24	24	24
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	44	52	51	50	49
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	78	77
Vision care					
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22	22	22
Outpatient Prescription drug coverage					
Percentage of workers with access.....	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating.....	-	-	48	49	49
Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits	58	61	63	62	60
Percentage of medical premium paid by					
Employer and Employee					
Single coverage					
Employer share.....	82	82	82	82	81
Employee share.....	18	18	18	18	19
Family coverage					
Employer share.....	70	69	71	70	71
Employee share.....	30	31	29	30	29

¹ The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

² The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

³ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

36. National Compensation Survey: Percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003-2007

Benefit	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Life insurance.....	50	51	52	52	58
Short-term disability insurance.....	39	39	40	39	39
Long-term disability insurance.....	30	30	30	30	31
Long-term care insurance.....	11	11	11	12	12
Flexible work place.....	4	4	4	4	5
Section 125 cafeteria benefits					
Flexible benefits.....	-	-	17	17	17
Dependent care reimbursement account.....	-	-	29	30	31
Healthcare reimbursement account.....	-	-	31	32	33
Health Savings Account.....	-	-	5	6	8
Employee assistance program.....	-	-	40	40	42
Paid leave					
Holidays.....	79	77	77	76	77
Vacations.....	79	77	77	77	77
Sick leave.....	-	59	58	57	57
Personal leave.....	-	-	36	37	38
Family leave					
Paid family leave.....	-	-	7	8	8
Unpaid family leave.....	-	-	81	82	83
Employer assistance for child care.....	18	14	14	15	15
Nonproduction bonuses.....	49	47	47	46	47

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p	
Number of stoppages:																
Beginning in period.....	19	19	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	5	3	1	1	
In effect during period.....	19	21	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	6	5	1	2	
Workers involved:																
Beginning in period (in thousands)....	112.5	148.1	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.5	18.5	11.7	21.2	26.5	0.0	26.2	7.4	8.0	2.0	
In effect during period (in thousands).	112.5	150.4	2.3	3.2	4.9	9.4	23.4	13.0	22.5	27.8	1.3	27.5	14.2	8.0	10.0	
Days idle:																
Number (in thousands).....	1,020.2	1,130.8	44.0	32.4	48.9	125.8	126.8	182.4	72.3	210.2	28.6	157.3	29.5	88.0	90.0	
Percent of estimated working time ¹ ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0	0	

¹ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time

worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

38. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:
U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	224.939	229.594	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379	231.407	231.317	230.221	229.601	230.280	232.166
All items (1967 = 100).....	673.818	687.761	681.977	687.157	689.232	688.423	687.415	686.294	690.113	693.192	692.923	689.639	687.782	689.818	695.467
Food and beverages.....	227.866	233.670	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172	234.718	235.230	236.183	236.230	236.230
Food.....	227.842	233.777	232.486	232.792	233.234	233.339	233.563	233.630	234.156	234.298	234.878	234.896	235.390	236.341	236.301
Food at home.....	226.201	231.774	231.180	231.383	231.711	231.518	231.515	231.306	231.708	231.615	232.456	232.295	232.901	234.240	234.033
Cereals and bakery products.....	260.311	267.682	267.821	267.101	268.014	268.653	267.321	268.449	267.794	266.655	267.828	267.817	268.057	269.078	269.304
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	223.161	231.042	228.610	230.485	230.967	229.351	230.464	231.309	232.475	231.555	232.917	232.303	232.262	232.461	233.041
Dairy and related products ¹	212.745	217.270	219.377	219.131	216.918	216.096	215.485	214.434	214.549	215.311	217.083	218.921	219.443	220.319	219.526
Fruits and vegetables.....	284.662	282.827	281.072	279.057	281.648	283.149	283.679	280.173	280.672	282.092	284.065	284.367	288.516	293.714	293.742
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	166.790	168.606	169.758	169.513	169.191	167.866	167.772	167.375	167.622	168.820	168.479	168.222	168.204	169.593	168.977
Other foods at home.....	197.358	204.844	204.001	204.574	204.864	205.554	205.313	205.508	205.864	205.266	205.267	204.531	204.626	205.387	204.763
Sugar and sweets.....	207.832	214.670	213.902	215.044	215.776	214.714	215.549	216.508	214.962	215.410	214.941	212.272	213.265	214.726	212.039
Fats and oils.....	219.163	232.579	233.196	233.411	231.745	233.294	232.096	232.067	231.462	233.223	233.074	231.588	231.540	234.392	232.036
Other foods.....	209.292	216.611	215.473	216.043	216.559	217.502	217.184	217.289	218.158	216.980	217.088	216.748	216.708	217.107	217.052
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	123.996	128.303	127.193	126.856	128.126	129.297	128.960	128.706	129.279	128.888	128.400	128.936	129.455	129.261	128.514
Food away from home ¹	231.401	237.986	235.603	236.073	236.695	237.262	237.839	238.337	239.057	239.565	239.742	240.038	240.359	240.713	240.930
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	162.794	166.503	165.566	165.367	165.500	165.671	166.406	166.538	166.759	167.215	167.475	167.835	167.816	168.126	168.142
Alcoholic beverages.....	226.685	230.800	230.704	230.193	230.092	230.766	231.444	231.192	230.674	231.018	231.058	231.178	231.572	232.558	233.898
Housing.....	219.102	222.715	221.117	221.487	221.682	221.971	223.051	223.316	223.699	223.901	223.708	223.814	224.032	224.790	225.382
Shelter.....	251.646	257.083	254.931	255.609	256.031	256.442	256.950	257.409	257.843	258.252	258.829	258.999	259.298	260.039	260.720
Rent of primary residence.....	253.638	260.367	258.184	258.569	258.922	259.231	259.407	260.107	260.677	261.421	262.707	263.365	264.098	264.709	265.256
Lodging away from home.....	137.401	140.521	136.832	141.314	141.337	144.775	150.656	149.964	145.981	142.337	140.038	132.399	129.021	134.070	138.380
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	259.570	264.838	262.812	263.317	263.765	264.012	264.276	264.740	265.422	266.013	266.581	267.099	267.480	267.995	268.448
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	127.379	131.271	129.158	129.978	130.881	131.132	131.225	131.562	131.748	131.512	131.810	132.468	133.852	133.946	135.459
Fuels and utilities.....	220.367	218.986	217.189	216.667	216.006	216.388	221.789	221.449	222.769	222.634	218.287	217.964	218.496	220.228	220.992
Fuels.....	193.648	189.308	188.393	187.591	186.517	186.852	192.649	191.913	192.759	192.636	187.657	187.141	187.642	189.190	189.768
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	337.123	335.908	350.482	356.637	352.175	340.782	316.859	312.380	321.824	330.366	334.080	335.075	335.590	338.084	346.070
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	194.386	189.679	187.962	186.784	185.834	186.762	194.261	193.679	194.136	193.579	187.970	187.359	187.880	189.444	189.679
Household furnishings and operations.....	124.943	125.749	126.180	126.107	126.114	125.905	126.054	126.077	125.610	125.310	125.300	125.500	125.202	125.400	125.601
Apparel.....	122.111	126.265	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359	129.573	125.656	124.687	126.303
Men's and boys' apparel.....	114.698	119.530	116.400	119.297	121.179	121.265	118.829	118.691	119.152	120.413	122.046	122.155	118.525	119.613	119.655
Women's and girls' apparel.....	109.166	112.990	110.044	115.566	116.905	115.350	111.471	106.499	107.666	115.789	119.833	117.143	111.974	109.437	112.222
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	113.571	119.664	118.161	119.881	119.190	118.963	118.260	117.920	119.121	121.344	123.667	121.410	119.652	117.993	118.900
Footwear.....	128.482	131.834	127.668	130.077	131.848	132.409	131.954	129.847	130.981	134.326	136.228	135.849	133.908	132.998	134.158
Transportation.....	212.366	217.337	214.429	220.842	223.083	220.768	216.369	214.294	219.110	221.745	220.232	214.525	211.853	212.299	219.491
Private transportation.....	207.641	212.752	210.013	216.536	218.563	215.978	211.423	209.458	214.763	217.530	215.832	209.745	206.874	207.331	214.823
New and used motor vehicles ²	99.770	100.604	99.889	100.325	100.977	101.399	101.832	101.811	101.458	100.572	99.935	99.645	99.743	99.984	100.345
New vehicles.....	141.883	144.232	144.326	144.350	144.522	144.401	144.367	143.953	143.749	143.725	144.011	144.762	145.181	145.871	145.925
Used cars and trucks ¹	149.011	150.330	147.011	148.677	151.087	153.565	155.306	155.815	154.851	151.118	148.293	145.862	145.234	145.260	146.718
Motor fuel.....	302.619	312.660	306.348	330.834	336.673	324.589	304.697	296.502	317.798	330.923	324.131	299.777	287.408	288.108	316.580
Gasoline (all types).....	301.694	311.470	305.076	329.780	335.742	323.604	303.747	295.498	316.859	329.898	322.934	298.131	285.606	286.417	315.243
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	143.909	148.560	148.230	148.298	148.327	148.540	148.542	149.048	148.854	148.798	148.683	148.509	148.761	147.931	147.659
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	253.099	257.582	256.968	256.616	256.544	257.372	257.629	257.423	257.641	258.024	258.578	258.943	258.845	259.752	260.234
Public transportation.....	269.403	271.351	265.830	269.566	275.272	277.929	276.784	273.032	268.755	268.791	270.681	272.244	273.364	273.577	274.684
Medical care.....	400.258	414.924	410.466	411.498	412.480	413.655	415.345	416.759	417.123	418.039	418.359	418.653	418.654	420.687	423.221
Medical care commodities.....	324.089	333.609	331.867	333.188	333.060	333.131	333.348	335.048	336.004	335.721	335.768	334.285	332.684	334.046	334.405
Medical care services.....	423.810	440.341	434.832	435.721	437.151	438.766	441.041	442.305	442.410	443.812	444.242	445.278	445.955	448.226	451.625
Professional services.....	335.666	341.994	339.136	339.389	339.833	341.023	342.223	342.808	343.672	344.281	344.282	344.158	344.409	345.969	347.303
Hospital and related services.....	641.488	672.078	664.591	664.855	667.727	669.475	673.716	675.570	671.963	675.152	676.952	681.730	684.005	688.146	697.701
Recreation ²	113.357	114.703	114.333	114.675	114.656	114.689	115.080	114.944	114.929	114.963	114.774	114.763	114.442	114.816	115.350
Video and audio ^{1,2}	98.401	99.416	99.371	99.856	99.893	99.934	99.717	99.630	99.747	99.712	99.067	98.812	98.515	98.993	99.824
Education and communication ²	131.466	133.844	133.199	133.235	133.284	133.470	133.456	133.546	134.039	134.639	134.767	134.736	134.694	135.225	135.517
Education ²	207.768	216.328	213.039	213.132	213.130	213.499	213.600	215.156	218.286	220.524	220.830	220.856	220.818	221.822	221.742
Educational books and supplies.....	529.545	562.555	548.192	550.401	550.666	553.994	555.121	559.000	571.037	577.816	577.676	580.308			

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group
 [1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	362.854	372.723	367.968	368.877	370.423	371.655	373.246	374.084	375.059	375.109	375.994	376.370	375.951	377.011	379.477	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	183.862	187.577	186.279	189.201	190.089	188.963	186.967	185.872	187.952	189.575	189.338	186.845	185.204	185.613	188.539	
Food and beverages.....	227.866	233.670	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172	234.718	234.742	235.230	236.183	236.230	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	159.943	162.745	161.451	165.413	166.479	164.851	161.964	160.419	163.121	165.317	164.757	161.274	158.782	158.949	163.006	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	208.427	213.804	211.182	219.086	220.859	217.222	211.164	208.076	214.091	219.443	218.745	211.925	207.019	207.108	215.053	
Apparel.....	122.111	126.265	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359	129.573	125.656	124.687	126.303	
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	266.957	273.168	270.682	281.225	283.379	277.900	269.465	266.207	275.298	280.967	278.142	268.048	262.409	263.151	275.194	
Durables.....	112.557	112.790	112.780	112.926	113.306	113.622	113.803	113.751	113.250	112.394	111.970	111.719	111.563	111.805	112.097	
Services.....	265.762	271.374	268.819	269.396	269.901	270.462	271.737	272.062	272.560	273.014	273.066	273.323	273.694	274.639	275.521	
Rent of shelter ³	262.208	267.848	265.628	266.323	266.747	267.176	267.708	268.184	268.637	269.073	269.674	269.838	270.122	270.900	271.583	
Transportation services.....	268.002	272.858	269.535	270.604	272.146	272.912	273.239	272.860	272.651	273.044	274.883	276.008	276.982	277.406	277.960	
Other services.....	314.431	322.304	319.510	320.315	320.824	321.309	322.052	322.397	323.412	324.441	324.632	324.789	324.870	325.993	327.276	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	224.503	228.962	226.927	228.887	229.621	229.290	228.863	228.417	229.813	230.985	230.787	229.509	228.709	229.344	231.543	
All items less shelter.....	217.048	221.446	219.580	221.744	222.552	222.010	221.336	220.629	222.251	223.535	223.181	221.572	220.582	221.246	223.629	
All items less medical care.....	216.325	220.553	218.737	220.483	221.159	220.833	220.416	219.972	221.275	222.301	222.195	221.049	220.408	221.028	222.876	
Commodities less food.....	162.409	165.264	163.994	167.858	168.899	167.323	164.516	162.997	165.628	167.785	167.239	163.834	161.405	161.594	165.599	
Nondurables less food.....	209.615	214.954	212.459	219.940	221.619	218.198	212.479	209.533	215.220	220.322	219.660	213.188	208.549	208.685	216.300	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	262.123	268.175	265.898	275.483	277.443	272.494	264.847	261.851	270.110	275.315	272.738	263.531	258.414	259.172	270.277	
Nondurables.....	219.049	224.622	222.634	227.039	228.190	226.283	223.115	221.463	224.939	227.913	227.788	224.101	221.668	222.160	226.490	
Services less rent of shelter ³	290.554	296.561	293.406	293.886	294.527	295.291	297.552	297.722	298.312	298.823	298.222	298.609	299.113	300.332	301.520	
Services less medical care services.....	253.554	258.479	256.123	256.675	257.121	257.615	258.817	259.084	259.599	259.993	260.023	260.231	260.580	261.438	262.164	
Energy.....	243.909	246.080	242.663	253.599	255.736	250.306	244.167	239.972	250.306	256.332	250.523	238.946	233.473	234.624	248.146	
All items less energy.....	224.806	229.717	227.925	228.705	229.252	229.520	229.788	229.811	230.148	230.661	231.169	231.160	231.043	231.679	232.363	
All items less food and energy.....	225.008	229.755	227.865	228.735	229.303	229.602	229.879	229.893	230.196	230.780	231.276	231.263	231.033	231.612	232.432	
Commodities less food and energy.....	145.499	147.331	146.628	147.644	148.070	148.020	147.725	147.137	147.133	147.740	148.036	147.487	146.387	146.492	147.093	
Energy commodities.....	306.445	315.999	310.685	334.427	339.793	327.659	307.427	299.361	320.214	333.202	326.887	303.627	291.815	292.609	320.258	
Services less energy.....	273.057	279.667	277.027	277.780	278.431	278.956	279.608	280.024	280.526	281.081	281.700	282.044	282.400	283.284	284.231	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN																
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																
All items.....	221.575	226.229	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184	227.974	226.595	225.889	226.520	228.677	
All items (1967 = 100).....	660.005	673.868	668.171	674.090	676.199	674.973	673.291	671.899	676.329	679.690	679.066	674.958	672.854	674.734	681.158	
Food and beverages.....	227.276	233.137	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610	234.130	234.157	234.618	235.586	235.557	
Food.....	227.125	233.059	231.806	232.126	232.550	232.594	232.865	232.958	233.495	233.558	234.106	234.106	234.563	235.535	235.434	
Food at home.....	225.181	230.737	230.148	230.377	230.668	230.409	230.480	230.328	230.785	230.612	231.388	231.221	231.803	233.141	232.889	
Cereals and bakery products.....	261.085	268.293	268.245	267.790	268.831	269.256	267.893	268.806	268.309	267.008	268.476	268.661	268.730	269.685	269.963	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	223.191	230.987	228.787	230.423	230.749	229.207	230.521	231.276	232.479	231.513	232.762	232.204	232.186	232.427	233.116	
Dairy and related products ¹	211.772	216.071	218.218	217.975	215.670	214.876	214.354	213.208	213.395	213.995	215.866	217.818	218.289	219.207	218.101	
Fruits and vegetables.....	282.180	280.342	278.626	276.807	279.285	280.363	281.263	278.069	279.015	279.850	281.585	281.225	285.426	290.860	290.174	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	166.067	167.752	168.825	168.498	168.203	166.941	166.827	166.536	166.839	168.176	167.776	167.416	167.396	168.813	168.209	
Other foods at home.....	196.512	204.024	203.131	203.721	204.076	204.838	204.476	204.782	204.956	204.435	204.289	203.705	203.881	204.632	204.104	
Sugar and sweets.....	206.668	213.570	213.086	214.050	214.583	213.705	214.677	215.419	213.727	214.039	213.643	210.925	212.131	213.464	211.287	
Fats and oils.....	219.844	234.130	234.241	234.763	233.477	234.753	233.657	233.630	233.068	234.764	234.622	233.434	233.357	236.054	233.465	
Other foods.....	209.273	216.528	215.327	215.913	216.510	217.571	217.037	217.339	217.986	216.933	216.819	216.669	216.706	217.129	217.165	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	124.148	128.188	127.047	126.611	128.056	129.399	128.765	128.839	129.263	128.653	128.100	128.803	129.351	129.197	128.518	
Food away from home ¹	231.504	238.189	235.782	236.262	236.917	237.485	238.105	238.620	239.299	239.771	239.927	240.216	240.460	240.802	240.961	
Food away from home ^{1,2}	163.841	166.757	165.955	165.661	165.820	165.994	166.614	166.731	167.096	167.495	167.622	167.942	167.933	168.360	168.227	
Alcoholic beverages.....	228.041	232.989	233.328	232.705	232.585	233.132	233.358	232.763	232.555	232.998	233.029	233.530	234.059	234.946	236.162	
Housing.....	215.810	219.287	217.717	218.024	218.175	218.446	219.573	219.808	220.226	220.481	220.261	220.454	220.750	221.459	221.972	
Shelter.....	245.526	250.877	248.868	249.453	249.852	250.176	250.508	250.990	251.456	251.920	252.603	252.934	253.331	253.955	254.529	
Rent of primary residence.....	251.857	258.356	256.292	256.674	256.992	257.260	257.376	258.065	258.585	259.302	260.611	261.278	262.037	262.643	263.159	
Lodging away from home ²	138.828	142.292	137.590	142.514	143.128	146.826	152.579	151.850	147.928	144.134	142.274	134.729	131.370	135.855	139.775	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	235.147	239.846	238.085	238.543	238.932	239.132	239.330	239.750	240.342	240.859	241.351	241.820	242.165	242.625	243.036	
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	128.563	132.597	130.565	131.427	132.174	132.429	132.523	132.829	132.955	132.705	133.275	133.837	133.258	135.359	136.786	
Fuels and utilities.....	218.859	217.399	215.460	214.848	214.162	214.793	220.746	220.237	221.381	221.128	216.544	216.195	216.708	218.512	219.101	
Fuels.....	191.522	187.269	186.170	185.276	184.171	184.784	191.145	190.216	190.954	190.710	185.542	185.009	185.467			

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2012												2013	
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
New vehicles.....	142.866	145.330	145.475	145.511	145.591	145.513	145.503	145.073	144.867	144.844	145.110	145.827	146.219	146.850	146.908	
Used cars and trucks ¹	150.010	151.399	148.055	149.726	152.150	154.641	156.386	156.894	155.923	152.197	149.368	146.937	146.317	146.346	147.801	
Motor fuel.....	303.848	313.867	307.606	332.384	338.121	325.789	305.744	297.552	319.156	332.285	325.181	300.633	288.453	289.211	318.057	
Gasoline (all types).....	303.067	312.807	306.466	331.481	337.336	324.944	304.920	296.660	318.347	331.409	324.120	299.099	286.748	287.621	316.844	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	143.796	148.348	147.905	147.990	148.046	148.280	148.323	148.897	148.614	148.729	148.465	148.483	148.644	148.024	147.639	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	255.760	260.303	259.689	259.389	259.291	260.061	260.369	260.159	260.394	260.802	261.261	261.623	261.517	262.265	262.812	
Public transportation.....	266.151	269.399	264.030	267.589	272.357	274.929	273.742	270.961	267.474	267.483	269.362	270.899	271.949	272.034	272.723	
Medical care.....	402.187	417.750	413.022	414.116	415.231	416.471	418.174	419.745	419.931	421.005	421.438	421.639	421.774	423.824	426.414	
Medical care commodities.....	315.845	325.571	323.842	325.227	325.102	325.063	325.265	327.122	328.027	327.789	327.814	325.863	324.420	325.662	325.835	
Medical care services.....	427.551	445.169	439.305	440.246	441.853	443.599	445.889	447.296	447.173	448.771	449.365	450.468	451.266	453.601	457.138	
Professional services.....	339.328	345.683	342.887	343.092	343.570	344.768	345.811	346.441	347.226	347.894	347.968	347.884	348.168	349.691	350.940	
Hospital and related services.....	644.431	677.044	669.040	669.329	672.584	674.535	679.117	681.024	676.536	680.179	682.321	687.222	689.796	694.261	704.581	
Recreation ²	109.898	111.127	110.881	111.200	111.143	111.219	111.495	111.407	111.312	111.296	111.135	111.092	110.783	111.188	111.787	
Video and audio ^{1,2}	99.087	100.328	100.192	100.754	100.797	100.827	100.638	100.584	100.675	100.665	100.024	99.742	99.477	99.959	100.822	
Education and communication ²	125.520	127.319	126.853	126.905	127.000	127.175	127.154	127.124	127.315	127.790	127.956	127.920	127.902	128.324	128.580	
Education ²	204.761	213.076	209.868	209.968	210.001	210.415	210.449	212.032	214.973	217.084	217.394	217.432	217.437	218.428	218.402	
Educational books and supplies.....	534.846	569.107	554.958	557.037	557.139	560.853	561.270	565.341	576.962	584.259	584.368	586.953	585.752	594.065	593.560	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	575.357	597.554	589.075	589.187	589.277	590.197	590.260	594.714	602.614	608.380	609.314	609.192	609.318	611.572	611.539	
Communication ^{1,2}	85.789	85.558	85.892	85.922	86.021	86.105	86.074	85.618	85.048	85.016	85.119	85.069	85.047	85.255	85.548	
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	83.447	83.125	83.455	83.486	83.582	83.666	83.633	83.181	82.613	82.580	82.680	82.628	82.607	82.783	82.957	
Telephone services ^{1,2}	100.626	100.963	101.050	101.112	101.189	101.273	101.356	100.850	100.445	100.552	100.862	100.921	100.931	101.113	101.093	
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	9.571	9.300	9.423	9.420	9.441	9.455	9.418	9.355	9.214	9.170	9.130	9.091	9.079	9.107	9.190	
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	68.439	62.460	64.729	64.198	63.571	63.499	63.789	63.275	61.987	61.193	60.529	59.634	58.734	58.762	58.773	
Other goods and services.....	416.899	424.739	421.412	422.358	423.249	422.668	423.905	426.119	426.791	426.980	427.027	427.254	427.533	428.587	429.135	
Tobacco and smoking products.....	839.665	859.576	853.214	851.360	852.457	850.900	854.560	865.566	864.720	865.925	864.920	865.153	869.714	874.268	872.411	
Personal care ¹	206.361	209.661	207.958	208.918	209.449	209.213	209.672	209.912	210.532	210.517	210.684	210.826	210.441	210.646	211.304	
Personal care products ¹	161.045	162.262	161.121	163.005	163.267	161.533	162.074	162.437	162.992	163.139	162.663	162.419	161.020	160.595	160.761	
Personal care services ¹	230.958	234.348	232.964	233.362	233.816	234.050	234.109	234.352	234.969	235.081	235.299	235.406	236.676	237.207	237.458	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	364.346	373.865	369.051	369.972	371.634	373.141	374.463	375.231	376.313	376.385	377.275	377.431	376.644	377.765	380.419	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	188.157	192.293	190.816	194.276	195.270	193.928	191.611	190.384	192.874	194.669	194.216	191.175	189.367	189.763	193.272	
Food and beverages.....	227.276	233.137	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610	234.130	234.157	234.618	235.586	235.557	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	166.459	169.749	168.180	172.900	174.121	172.217	168.865	167.127	170.396	172.867	172.014	167.754	165.032	165.174	170.089	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	220.100	226.244	223.359	232.634	234.615	230.250	223.125	219.621	226.806	232.835	231.711	223.507	218.146	218.229	227.818	
Apparel.....	121.293	125.787	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750	122.828	127.851	130.759	129.099	125.454	124.280	125.768	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	286.167	293.463	290.400	303.181	305.835	299.168	288.998	285.084	296.141	302.966	299.403	287.033	280.475	281.309	296.038	
Durables.....	114.313	114.760	114.470	114.768	115.249	115.734	116.044	116.022	115.489	114.507	113.918	113.487	113.328	113.528	113.903	
Services.....	260.925	266.311	263.904	264.394	264.819	265.369	266.623	266.938	267.409	267.865	267.906	268.233	268.661	269.551	270.341	
Rent of shelter ³	236.603	241.738	239.820	240.373	240.748	241.058	241.380	241.843	242.294	242.751	243.405	243.716	244.077	244.683	245.214	
Transportation services.....	268.161	274.195	271.019	271.891	272.940	273.729	274.109	273.991	274.082	274.571	276.522	277.800	278.708	279.208	279.678	
Other services.....	299.544	306.249	303.908	304.690	305.232	305.754	306.251	306.465	307.035	307.863	308.072	308.146	308.227	309.242	310.526	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	220.401	224.814	222.792	225.059	225.815	225.326	224.621	224.059	225.705	227.013	226.675	225.064	224.161	224.734	227.271	
All items less shelter.....	215.223	219.700	217.801	220.347	221.182	220.485	219.572	218.737	220.632	222.027	221.475	219.428	218.292	218.934	221.721	
All items less medical care.....	214.226	218.509	216.699	218.700	219.390	218.929	218.297	217.768	219.286	220.408	220.179	218.761	218.033	218.614	220.741	
Commodities less food.....	168.646	172.009	170.476	175.097	176.294	174.436	171.149	169.429	172.635	175.071	174.234	170.062	167.402	167.562	172.416	
Nondurables less food.....	220.793	226.949	224.205	233.049	234.939	230.788	223.983	220.604	227.467	233.255	232.181	224.356	219.251	219.370	228.599	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	279.965	287.163	284.362	296.105	298.544	292.434	283.071	279.419	289.602	295.927	292.644	281.271	275.260	276.092	289.763	
Nondurables.....	224.728	230.813	228.711	233.849	235.104	232.778	229.052	227.183	231.298	234.596	234.230	229.809	227.126	227.621	232.791	
Services less rent of shelter ³	256.386	261.381	258.697	259.048	259.480	260.246	262.456	262.554	262.987	263.384	262.682	262.986	263.441	264.557	265.555	
Services less medical care services.....	249.355	254.093	251.882	252.344	252.708	253.194	254.380	254.640	255.132	255.528	255.542	255.828	256.233	257.042	257.691	
Energy.....	246.086	248.805	245.158	256.979	259.268	253.468	246.717	242.198	253.262	259.640	253.545	241.126	235.324	236.493	250.987	
All items less energy.....	219.598	224.463	222.758	223.520	224.034	224.296	224.505	224.544	224.837	225.311	225.839	225.839	225.769	226.336	226.954	
All items less food and energy.....	218.461	223.114	221.318	222.169	222.700	223.006	223.203	223.231	223.476	224.033	224.558	224.558	224.383	224.871	225.632	
Commodities less food and energy.....	148.050	150.098	149.277	150.368	150.809	150.860	150.639	150.062	149.984	150.518	150.766	150.139	149.112	149.150	149.775	
Energy commodities.....	306.719	316.585	310.990	335.299	340.744	328.340	308.066	299.935	321.284	334.327	327.527	303.654	291.803	292.646	320.977	
Services less energy.....	268.270	274.800	272.318	273.002	273.600	274.084	274.574	275.025	275.496	276.070	276.790	277.228	277.649	278.453	279.312	

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

⁴ Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2012				2013		2012				2013	
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U.S. city average.....	M	231.407	231.317	230.221	229.601	230.280	232.166	228.184	227.974	226.595	225.889	226.520	228.677
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	247.409	247.564	247.097	246.456	247.277	248.665	246.087	246.128	245.512	244.664	245.524	247.015
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	249.044	249.046	248.964	248.239	249.154	250.535	246.070	245.943	245.802	244.845	245.791	247.283
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	147.846	148.210	147.246	147.004	147.337	148.195	149.441	149.732	148.602	148.262	148.646	149.551
Midwest urban ⁴	M	221.125	220.375	219.483	219.033	219.282	221.599	217.940	216.886	215.699	215.160	215.240	217.978
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	221.431	220.767	219.795	219.314	219.667	222.055	217.314	216.298	215.041	214.523	214.655	217.415
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	142.277	141.651	141.236	140.949	140.784	142.238	143.323	142.475	141.858	141.466	141.255	143.086
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	217.986	217.467	216.253	215.962	217.217	219.311	216.617	216.077	214.537	214.080	215.062	217.497
South urban.....	M	225.052	224.504	223.404	223.109	223.933	225.874	223.497	222.779	221.361	220.975	221.849	224.019
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	226.122	225.302	224.274	223.994	224.763	226.878	224.978	224.027	222.648	222.292	223.160	225.546
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	143.088	142.927	142.219	142.009	142.543	143.758	142.872	142.599	141.697	141.440	141.983	143.331
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	231.889	230.724	229.346	229.182	230.182	231.659	233.007	231.503	229.845	229.408	230.487	232.416
West urban.....	M	234.083	234.966	233.206	232.029	232.759	234.595	228.798	229.849	227.767	226.585	227.197	229.319
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	238.684	239.901	237.673	236.364	237.450	239.340	232.024	233.516	230.735	229.398	230.409	232.773
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	140.600	140.847	140.287	139.768	139.865	141.072	140.649	140.914	140.268	139.747	139.818	141.035
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	211.063	211.082	210.086	209.422	210.150	211.868	210.762	210.704	209.408	208.651	209.341	211.382
B/C ³	M	143.085	142.995	142.332	142.044	142.336	143.541	143.378	143.194	142.365	142.017	142.303	143.647
D.....	M	226.636	225.966	224.730	224.204	224.979	226.528	225.480	224.689	223.208	222.521	223.223	225.085
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	223.611	223.227	222.425	221.838	222.251	224.681	218.243	217.725	216.638	215.947	216.137	218.905
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	238.104	240.111	237.675	236.042	238.015	239.753	231.085	233.431	230.426	228.940	230.651	232.983
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	254.554	254.277	254.285	253.555	254.807	256.234	250.980	250.539	250.586	249.535	250.849	252.317
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	249.488	—	249.929	—	249.957	—	250.910	—	251.041	—	251.024	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	216.851	—	214.661	—	215.102	—	208.684	—	205.998	—	206.526	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	214.033	—	212.901	—	213.696	—	220.012	—	217.941	—	219.072	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	151.732	—	150.646	—	150.845	—	152.663	—	151.395	—	151.407	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	212.996	—	211.040	—	215.009	—	212.291	—	210.054	—	214.197
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	218.104	—	216.569	—	218.893	—	215.641	—	213.766	—	215.997
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	204.139	—	202.477	—	205.716	—	202.775	—	200.895	—	204.336
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	236.793	—	235.023	—	238.524	—	236.318	—	234.139	—	237.565
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	240.537	—	238.492	—	240.137	—	241.646	—	239.452	—	241.097
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	242.834	—	239.533	—	242.677	—	240.864	—	236.454	—	240.262
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	241.355	—	237.993	—	239.898	—	237.947	—	234.588	—	236.542

¹ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

⁴ The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

⁶ In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed*

Report: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN; Kansas City, MO—KS; Milwaukee—Racine, WI; Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland—Salem, OR—WA; St. Louis, MO—IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa—St. Petersburg—Clearwater, FL.

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date. Dash indicates data not available.

40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056	224.939	229.594
Percent change.....	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6	3.2	2.1
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984	227.866	233.670
Percent change.....	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8	3.6	2.5
Housing:											
Index.....	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256	219.102	222.715
Percent change.....	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4	1.3	1.6
Apparel:											
Index.....	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503	122.111	126.265
Percent change.....	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5	2.2	3.4
Transportation:											
Index.....	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396	212.366	217.337
Percent change.....	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9	9.8	2.3
Medical care:											
Index.....	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436	400.258	414.924
Percent change.....	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.7
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291	387.224	394.395
Percent change.....	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4	1.6	1.9
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967	221.575	226.229
Percent change.....	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1	3.6	2.1

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2012										2013		
	2011	2012	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P
Finished goods.....	190.5	194.2	192.9	194.4	194.9	193.7	192.8	193.2	195.4	196.7	196.3	194.5	193.6	194.7	196.2
Finished consumer goods.....	203.3	207.3	205.6	207.8	208.5	206.7	205.5	205.8	209.1	211.1	209.9	207.3	206.1	207.6	209.8
Finished consumer foods.....	193.9	199.0	196.7	197.3	197.5	197.2	198.1	198.1	200.0	200.7	200.8	203.0	201.8	203.0	201.8
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	205.5	209.1	207.6	210.4	211.2	208.9	206.9	207.4	211.1	213.6	212.0	207.6	206.4	208.0	211.4
Nondurable goods less food.....	231.5	235.1	233.2	237.3	238.4	235.1	232.1	232.5	238.1	242.0	238.5	232.0	230.3	232.7	237.8
Durable goods.....	147.4	151.0	150.3	150.3	150.5	150.2	150.4	151.0	150.9	150.5	152.5	152.7	152.4	152.3	152.3
Capital equipment.....	159.7	162.8	162.3	162.3	162.5	162.4	162.5	162.8	162.8	162.5	163.7	163.7	163.6	163.8	163.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	199.8	200.7	200.0	203.3	203.0	201.5	199.7	198.8	200.7	202.7	201.8	199.5	199.1	199.5	202.3
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	189.8	189.0	190.5	192.6	192.7	191.4	187.9	186.6	186.8	188.1	188.0	187.2	187.5	187.9	190.2
Materials for food manufacturing.....	193.4	198.1	195.2	195.3	195.6	195.2	196.0	197.1	199.3	201.1	202.2	203.6	201.0	198.6	198.1
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	249.2	245.6	249.4	256.3	256.8	252.8	241.8	238.4	240.0	242.3	242.5	240.0	241.0	242.1	250.0
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	204.2	199.1	203.2	203.7	203.0	201.9	198.9	196.9	195.2	197.5	196.5	195.2	196.4	197.2	197.6
Components for manufacturing.....	145.8	147.7	147.3	147.5	147.7	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.8	147.9	147.9	148.0	147.9	148.1	148.3
Materials and components for construction.....	212.8	218.4	216.8	217.4	218.3	219.1	219.1	218.5	218.7	219.2	219.1	219.5	220.0	221.2	221.9
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	215.0	213.1	210.1	220.0	216.9	211.4	210.7	208.8	216.2	222.1	217.7	208.4	205.6	206.0	213.3
Containers.....	205.4	207.0	206.7	206.7	207.0	207.0	206.7	206.2	206.1	205.9	206.2	209.3	210.0	210.4	210.5
Supplies.....	184.2	188.9	186.0	187.1	187.7	188.4	188.4	189.1	190.6	191.3	191.1	190.8	190.5	190.6	191.2
Crude materials for further processing.....	249.4	241.4	245.2	248.7	242.0	234.9	227.1	232.9	242.7	244.9	242.2	243.9	245.9	249.6	247.5
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	188.4	196.2	190.9	195.8	190.6	189.9	188.9	196.2	201.4	202.5	202.9	204.2	204.0	204.9	202.2
Crude nonfood materials.....	284.0	263.2	274.4	276.4	269.0	257.0	244.2	248.4	261.4	264.2	259.3	261.2	264.8	270.6	269.0
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	188.9	192.2	191.1	192.8	193.4	192.0	190.7	191.2	193.5	194.9	194.3	191.6	190.8	192.0	194.1
Finished energy goods.....	193.0	192.5	190.9	196.8	198.5	193.4	188.8	188.2	196.1	201.7	196.3	186.6	183.8	185.8	193.0
Finished goods less energy.....	181.4	186.1	184.9	185.1	185.2	185.2	185.4	186.0	186.6	186.6	187.5	188.1	187.8	188.6	188.5
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	191.7	197.3	195.6	196.0	196.1	196.0	196.4	197.2	198.1	198.2	199.1	200.0	199.6	200.7	200.4
Finished goods less food and energy.....	177.8	182.4	181.5	181.6	181.7	181.7	181.8	182.6	182.7	182.5	183.7	183.8	183.7	184.5	184.6
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	190.8	196.8	195.5	195.6	195.7	195.8	195.9	197.1	197.4	197.2	198.6	198.7	198.7	199.9	200.1
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	230.0	238.4	236.4	236.8	236.8	237.2	237.2	239.2	239.8	239.9	240.3	240.5	240.8	243.4	243.9
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	200.4	200.6	200.4	203.9	203.4	201.7	199.6	198.4	200.1	202.0	201.0	198.7	198.4	199.1	202.0
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	192.3	201.5	193.4	194.9	196.2	197.6	198.9	201.7	207.4	209.8	209.5	208.5	206.6	203.6	203.8
Intermediate energy goods.....	219.8	218.2	215.9	226.2	222.9	217.1	215.5	213.0	220.9	227.2	222.6	212.8	210.0	210.5	218.6
Intermediate goods less energy.....	192.2	193.7	193.4	194.8	195.2	194.9	193.1	192.6	193.0	193.8	193.8	193.6	193.8	194.2	195.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	192.0	192.6	193.2	194.6	194.9	194.4	192.2	191.4	191.2	191.9	191.9	191.8	192.2	193.0	194.5
Crude energy materials.....	240.4	218.7	228.1	228.9	220.5	207.7	197.4	204.7	219.4	221.5	218.6	219.9	223.1	229.9	229.3
Crude materials less energy.....	240.0	241.1	240.5	245.2	240.1	237.4	232.5	237.2	242.9	244.7	242.8	245.1	246.4	247.5	244.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	390.4	369.7	383.5	387.6	382.7	374.4	357.7	354.2	361.4	365.2	356.4	361.6	367.4	369.0	364.5

p = preliminary.

42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2012											2013	
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	234.9	236.7	229.9	218.5	208.4	213.8	224.6	227.4	226.0	226.3	227.9	232.7	232.5
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	257.1	259.7	247.7	227.4	208.4	219.4	240.3	242.8	240.3	241.2	242.6	250.1	252.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	232.3	232.5	230.4	227.9	227.5	225.9	225.0	230.2	229.8	228.9	232.2	234.8	230.3
213	Mining support activities.....	114.9	115.8	116.2	116.4	116.4	116.5	116.5	116.7	116.9	116.9	116.9	117.1	116.7
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	192.1	194.3	194.7	193.6	191.7	191.2	193.5	195.4	195.1	192.6	191.8	192.4	195.0
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	194.9	195.7	196.0	196.6	197.1	198.2	200.6	202.1	202.4	202.6	201.7	200.1	200.6
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	131.4	131.2	131.7	131.6	131.4	132.5	132.6	132.7	133.6	133.6	133.8	134.7	135.0
313	Textile mills.....	129.6	129.4	128.9	129.0	128.1	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	127.4	127.2	128.2	128.8
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.9	108.8	108.9
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	165.4	166.9	167.9	167.8	167.5	167.8	168.0	168.7	169.1	169.2	170.0	171.5	172.4
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	110.2	111.4	111.7	112.9	113.1	112.5	113.9	115.0	113.7	115.3	116.2	118.6	119.9
322	Paper manufacturing.....	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.7	131.6	131.5	131.4	131.5	131.8	133.1	133.1	133.2	133.1
323	Printing and related support activities.....	111.6	111.7	111.7	112.0	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.8	111.8	112.0	111.8	111.9	111.8
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	377.5	401.2	403.5	387.6	366.7	357.3	380.8	401.1	391.5	360.0	351.8	354.9	381.2
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	259.7	261.7	262.0	262.0	259.6	259.6	260.2	259.9	260.8	259.9	260.0	262.4	264.1
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	179.3	180.2	181.2	181.6	181.7	181.3	180.4	180.5	180.8	181.0	180.6	180.8	181.7
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	215.0	214.6	213.2	211.1	207.1	204.8	201.6	204.8	203.6	201.6	203.0	203.1	202.4
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	184.8	185.2	185.6	185.9	185.9	185.5	185.4	185.5	185.6	185.6	185.6	185.9	186.1
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	125.6	125.8	126.0	126.1	126.1	126.3	126.4	126.5	126.6	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	89.8	89.7	89.7	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.4	89.1	89.1	89.0	89.0	89.4	89.5
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	138.0	138.0	138.4	138.7	138.6	138.3	138.4	138.3	138.6	138.5	138.6	139.1	139.0
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.2	114.4	114.7	114.8	114.5	115.9	116.0	115.8	116.0	115.9
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	184.0	184.0	184.5	184.7	185.0	185.4	185.4	185.7	186.2	186.2	185.5	185.9	186.6
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	117.7	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.5	117.6	117.6	117.9	117.6	117.8	118.1	118.3	118.2
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	129.1	132.4	133.0	132.6	131.4	132.0	131.8	131.4	131.4	131.1	131.5	130.9	130.2
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	125.4	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.2	125.9	126.1	126.7	127.5	128.8	127.1	127.6	126.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	80.3	74.8	73.9	75.6	78.0	77.3	77.8	76.6	78.7	82.0	76.9	80.8	78.3
446	Health and personal care stores.....	135.4	137.8	138.6	137.9	134.6	135.2	134.7	138.3	137.2	137.1	137.6	139.0	141.7
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	77.0	76.3	82.1	86.0	86.4	82.2	74.5	73.2	79.6	87.4	92.5	81.4	81.3
454	Nonstore retailers.....	144.5	145.0	146.6	152.0	155.8	147.4	139.4	140.0	139.0	145.3	143.4	149.7	145.9
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	228.2	232.3	233.3	230.4	233.7	230.0	230.5	219.2	224.2	222.7	223.7	227.9	223.1
483	Water transportation.....	132.8	135.9	137.7	138.1	137.6	137.3	136.4	137.5	136.7	136.8	136.9	136.1	136.3
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	203.0
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	129.4	128.2	127.0	128.4	131.4	134.5	134.7	133.6	131.2	131.7	132.9	132.4	132.9
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	133.1	133.2	133.2	133.1	133.1	133.3	133.2	133.4	133.5	133.1	133.6	134.1	134.4
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	109.0	108.8	108.6	108.6	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.3	107.5
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.3	130.2	130.3	130.4	130.7	131.0	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.9
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	179.9	180.0	180.5	180.6	180.8	181.7	181.9	181.9	182.9	182.9	183.3	183.5	184.6
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	130.6	130.6	130.1	130.4	130.2	130.5	130.6	130.7	130.9	131.2	131.7	131.8	131.6
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	138.9	139.6	139.8	139.8	139.5	139.5	140.3	143.8	144.1	144.4	144.7	144.3	144.2
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.9	111.4	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.0	111.8	111.6	111.1	111.5	112.1	112.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	114.5	114.6	115.5	118.7	117.8	113.5	114.9	115.8	121.8	121.2	119.9	119.9	116.6
517	Telecommunications.....	101.7	101.9	101.4	101.8	101.8	101.7	102.2	101.9	101.6	101.6	101.1	101.8	101.5
5182	Data processing and related services.....	102.0	102.1	102.1	101.8	102.5	102.8	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.7	102.8	102.9	102.8
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	126.6	126.8	130.5	129.1	127.8	128.4	129.4	129.1	131.5	132.1	132.4	133.8	133.8
53112	Lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.4	109.2	110.0	110.0	110.4	110.1	110.6	110.5	110.4	110.5	109.9	110.3	110.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	97.8	97.7	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.6	99.4	100.1	100.9	101.9	101.9	102.5	103.0
5313	Real estate support activities.....	107.0	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.8	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.9	108.3	107.8	108.3	108.0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	128.3	142.9	128.6	126.1	128.0	135.8	137.0	132.4	134.7	139.4	134.4	129.6	138.6
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	182.1	182.3	182.7	182.8	182.9	182.9	183.0	183.0	183.0	183.2	183.0	185.7	186.7
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	111.9	111.4	111.5	111.1	111.1	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.2	113.5	113.3	113.8	113.4
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	146.6	146.7	147.1	147.4	147.2	147.9	147.6	148.1	148.3	148.4	148.4	148.8	149.1
54181	Advertising agencies.....	106.9	107.0	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.9	107.9	107.8	107.2	108.3	108.6
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	126.1	126.0	126.6	126.1	126.2	126.6	126.4	126.2	126.5	126.8	126.9	126.5	126.6
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.2	100.4	99.8	100.7	101.5	101.5	102.1	102.8	102.7	101.8	100.9	100.0	100.9
56172	Janitorial services.....	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.8	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.6	113.4	114.0	113.6	114.1	114.0
5621	Waste collection.....	121.6	122.3	122.5	122.2	121.8	121.7	122.1	122.4	122.6	122.7	122.6	122.8	123.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	143.9	149.0	147.6	146.0	147.2	148.0	148.7	148.4	148.2	144.2	140.8	142.7	143.8

^p = preliminary.

43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Finished goods											
Total.....	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.8	190.5	194.2
Foods.....	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.4	193.9	199.0
Energy.....	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	166.9	193.0	192.5
Other.....	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.6	177.8	182.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.4	199.8	200.7
Foods.....	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.4	193.4	198.1
Energy.....	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	187.8	219.8	218.2
Other.....	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8	192.0	192.6
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.2	249.4	241.4
Foods.....	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.4	188.4	196.2
Energy.....	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.7	240.4	218.7
Other.....	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.8	342.0	332.4

44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2012												2013	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
ALL COMMODITIES.....	133.1	134.1	134.7	134.0	131.7	132.2	133.4	134.5	134.6	133.8	133.6	134.1	135.1	
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	200.5	206.0	210.8	212.2	205.8	219.2	229.2	231.6	228.2	229.7	229.3	226.0	230.2	
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	202.6	208.6	213.4	215.2	208.0	222.6	233.2	235.9	232.1	234.0	233.8	230.0	234.6	
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	186.8	186.2	191.4	188.3	190.1	191.0	193.5	193.0	194.9	191.2	187.9	190.8	190.9	
Industrial supplies and materials.....	186.1	188.2	189.1	185.7	178.4	177.7	180.2	183.6	184.6	181.1	180.6	181.7	184.1	
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	202.0	201.4	201.7	198.3	189.2	189.1	197.3	201.2	197.3	193.7	196.3	200.3	205.7	
Fuels and lubricants.....	273.6	280.4	285.4	271.9	248.3	250.0	261.5	272.9	271.8	256.8	253.8	256.1	265.6	
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	175.0	176.3	176.4	175.0	171.0	169.6	169.9	171.6	173.5	172.5	172.4	173.1	173.6	
Selected building materials.....	117.1	117.2	117.7	117.3	118.1	118.5	118.7	118.8	117.9	117.9	117.9	118.8	119.8	
Capital goods.....	105.7	105.9	105.9	106.0	105.8	105.6	105.5	105.6	105.6	105.8	105.7	106.4	106.8	
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	112.7	113.1	113.2	114.1	114.3	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.4	114.4	114.3	114.9	115.1	
Nonelectrical machinery.....	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	94.9	94.7	94.8	94.8	95.0	94.9	95.6	95.8	
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	113.2	113.5	
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	116.7	116.8	116.3	116.9	117.0	116.3	116.3	116.7	116.9	116.6	116.4	116.3	115.9	
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.7	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.7	114.9	115.3	115.8	115.7	115.6	115.7	115.2	
Durables, manufactured.....	114.0	114.3	113.9	115.1	114.9	114.5	114.5	114.9	114.6	114.2	113.9	113.3	112.7	
Agricultural commodities.....	202.0	206.9	211.0	212.0	204.5	216.7	227.0	229.9	226.0	227.1	227.4	224.7	229.4	
Nonagricultural commodities.....	128.3	128.9	129.2	128.4	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	128.0	127.1	126.9	127.5	128.3	

45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2012											2013	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
ALL COMMODITIES	142.2	144.2	144.1	142.0	138.7	137.7	139.4	140.8	141.2	140.2	139.4	140.1	141.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	171.4	174.4	174.5	173.1	171.8	170.0	169.2	171.6	171.6	169.6	169.1	168.8	170.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	192.1	196.3	196.4	195.2	193.4	191.5	190.7	194.4	194.3	190.9	190.7	189.7	191.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	124.3	124.7	124.9	123.0	122.9	121.3	120.5	120.1	120.4	121.3	120.4	121.4	123.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	263.1	272.0	271.0	261.1	245.5	240.8	249.6	255.8	256.9	252.8	249.3	252.5	256.9
Fuels and lubricants.....	355.4	371.0	367.7	347.2	317.7	311.4	330.3	343.1	343.4	335.7	328.2	334.2	343.6
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	399.0	418.5	416.0	392.3	357.2	348.8	370.5	385.5	385.3	374.0	363.1	371.1	382.3
Paper and paper base stocks.....	112.4	114.0	113.1	114.4	114.1	114.0	113.2	112.6	112.3	112.2	111.5	112.0	113.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	175.7	177.7	183.2	184.8	183.3	177.0	177.3	176.0	175.0	174.0	175.6	176.4	176.8
Selected building materials.....	132.0	134.4	135.1	136.5	138.1	138.8	139.6	141.3	141.6	141.5	143.6	147.6	148.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	275.5	283.9	277.7	273.4	263.5	258.1	255.1	257.1	268.3	265.8	263.8	264.4	264.6
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	114.8	115.4	115.8	115.6	115.0	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.4	114.6	114.5
Capital goods.....	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.8	119.2	119.3	119.5	119.6	119.5	119.7	119.7	119.6
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.6	86.6	86.4	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.4	86.2	86.1	86.0	86.1	86.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	113.4	113.7	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.5	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.0	114.9	115.1	114.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.3	107.8	107.7	107.6	107.7	107.8
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.4	114.5	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.6	115.9
Durables, manufactured.....	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	119.8	118.0	119.2	119.6	119.3	118.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.3	115.3	115.7

46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2010	2011				2012			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Import air freight.....	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.7	178.6	173.9	175.8
Export air freight.....	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	148.9	148.0	146.7	147.0
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7	199.8	179.8	194.2
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1	202.8	187.8	193.7

47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[2005 = 100]

Item	2009	2010				2011				2012			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	108.5	109.1	108.9	109.8	110.2	109.5	109.8	109.9	110.7	110.5	111.0	111.8	111.3
Compensation per hour.....	114.2	114.5	115.2	115.8	115.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.1	119.8	120.2	120.4	121.2
Real compensation per hour.....	102.7	102.8	103.5	103.7	103.0	104.0	103.0	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.5	102.2	102.3
Unit labor costs.....	105.2	104.9	105.7	105.4	105.1	108.1	107.9	107.6	106.7	108.4	108.3	107.7	109.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	113.4	114.8	114.7	116.4	118.5	115.3	117.7	120.5	121.8	120.5	121.8	124.8	122.9
Implicit price deflator.....	108.4	108.8	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.5	114.5
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	108.2	108.9	108.8	109.7	110.2	109.7	110.0	110.1	110.9	110.7	111.3	112.1	111.6
Compensation per hour.....	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.0	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.3	120.0	120.4	120.6	121.3
Real compensation per hour.....	102.7	102.9	103.6	103.7	103.1	104.2	103.1	102.3	101.8	102.6	102.7	102.4	102.4
Unit labor costs.....	105.5	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.2	108.1	107.7	107.6	106.7	108.3	108.2	107.6	108.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	113.3	114.7	114.6	116.2	118.0	114.5	117.0	119.6	121.1	119.9	121.3	124.2	122.0
Implicit price deflator.....	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.4	112.3	112.4	112.9	113.3	114.1	114.0
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	107.0	109.3	108.8	109.4	108.3	109.3	110.4	109.4	110.5	110.9	111.3	110.0	—
Compensation per hour.....	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.8	115.6	118.3	118.2	118.2	117.9	119.7	120.5	121.0	—
Real compensation per hour.....	103.1	102.9	103.4	103.7	102.8	104.0	102.8	102.0	101.4	102.3	102.8	102.6	—
Total unit costs.....	109.8	107.7	108.3	108.3	109.6	110.8	109.8	111.1	109.9	110.6	110.6	112.3	—
Unit labor costs.....	107.0	104.9	105.8	105.9	106.8	108.2	107.1	108.0	106.8	107.9	108.2	109.9	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	117.1	115.1	115.0	114.8	116.9	117.6	117.0	119.0	118.2	117.6	116.9	118.6	—
Unit profits.....	98.7	111.2	110.7	117.8	115.3	110.8	122.7	123.5	125.4	124.7	127.3	126.9	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	110.8	113.8	113.5	115.8	116.3	115.3	118.9	120.5	120.7	120.0	120.5	121.4	—
Implicit price deflator.....	108.4	108.2	108.6	109.5	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	114.2	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	107.7	108.9	111.1	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.9	114.4	114.6	116.2	116.1	115.9	116.0
Compensation per hour.....	115.6	114.3	115.6	115.9	116.6	119.6	118.9	119.0	117.2	119.1	121.7	122.4	122.7
Real compensation per hour.....	104.0	102.6	103.8	103.8	103.6	105.1	103.4	102.7	100.8	101.8	103.8	103.8	103.6
Unit labor costs.....	107.4	104.9	104.0	103.9	103.5	105.4	105.3	104.0	102.3	102.5	104.8	105.6	105.7

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	95.7	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.6	103.3	106.0	110.3	110.8
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.3	102.6	98.9	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	95.7	90.5	93.7	94.0
Multifactor productivity.....	89.7	91.2	91.9	94.1	96.7	99.0	100.0	100.5	100.8	99.6	98.8	102.2	102.5
Output.....	83.6	87.4	88.3	90.0	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.2	103.8	98.9	102.8	105.0
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	99.9	101.1	99.3	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.4	103.6	102.1	95.5	96.0	97.9
Capital services.....	80.2	85.3	89.2	92.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	103.1	106.0	108.5	109.2	109.7	111.7
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	93.3	95.9	96.0	95.6	96.1	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.3	100.1	100.6	102.5
Capital per hour of all persons.....	79.0	83.2	89.0	94.2	97.3	98.6	100.0	101.0	103.2	108.0	117.1	117.8	117.8
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	82.7	85.6	88.3	92.4	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	103.3	105.8	110.2	110.9
Output per unit of capital services.....	104.7	102.6	99.0	97.7	98.1	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.1	95.0	89.6	92.8	93.4
Multifactor productivity.....	89.9	91.4	92.1	94.2	96.6	98.9	100.0	100.4	100.7	99.3	98.3	101.7	102.3
Output.....	83.8	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.4	103.9	98.7	102.6	105.1
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	99.6	100.8	99.2	97.2	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.8	102.2	95.6	96.1	98.0
Capital services.....	80.0	85.3	89.3	92.3	94.7	97.1	100.0	103.3	106.4	109.3	110.1	110.6	112.6
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	93.1	95.8	96.0	95.6	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.7	104.6	100.4	100.9	102.8
Capital per hour of all persons.....	79.0	83.4	89.2	94.6	97.7	98.8	100.0	101.0	103.6	108.7	118.1	118.8	118.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.1	80.5	81.9	87.9	93.3	95.5	100.0	101.0	104.9	104.3	104.3	111.1	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	99.0	99.5	93.8	93.3	94.5	96.9	100.0	100.9	101.7	94.8	82.5	88.0	—
Multifactor productivity.....	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	—
Output.....	96.1	99.0	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.5	100.0	101.7	103.8	99.1	86.3	91.9	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.1	82.7	82.7	—
Capital services.....	97.1	99.5	100.5	100.7	100.4	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	104.6	104.7	104.4	—
Energy.....	117.0	127.6	139.4	107.8	96.8	90.7	100.0	95.8	96.4	97.1	73.7	75.9	—
Nonenergy materials.....	108.7	106.6	99.8	100.8	99.2	98.4	100.0	98.9	98.8	93.7	81.5	78.5	—
Purchased business services.....	105.9	104.4	102.6	99.3	98.5	92.4	100.0	97.3	105.7	95.6	86.8	87.2	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[2005 = 100]

Item	1967	1977	1987	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	45.9	57.5	65.9	77.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	106.3	109.5	110.0	111.0
Compensation per hour.....	11.6	25.1	48.0	69.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.2	115.4	118.4	120.4
Real compensation per hour.....	61.9	73.7	79.0	83.8	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.2	103.0	103.3	102.8	102.4
Unit labor costs.....	25.3	43.6	72.9	89.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	106.5	105.4	107.7	108.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	22.3	39.0	63.7	86.2	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	110.2	116.0	118.7	122.7
Implicit price deflator.....	24.1	41.8	69.2	87.9	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	107.9	109.6	112.0	114.1
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	47.8	59.1	66.8	78.1	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.1	106.1	109.4	110.2	111.2
Compensation per hour.....	11.8	25.4	48.5	69.4	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.2	115.5	118.6	120.6
Real compensation per hour.....	63.1	74.5	79.7	84.2	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.0	103.4	102.9	102.5
Unit labor costs.....	24.8	42.9	72.7	88.9	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	106.7	105.6	107.6	108.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.9	37.8	62.7	85.6	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	110.4	115.8	117.9	122.0
Implicit price deflator.....	23.6	40.9	68.7	87.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.1	109.6	111.7	113.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.9	56.9	65.8	77.7	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.6	102.9	103.4	108.9	109.9	—
Compensation per hour.....	13.3	27.6	51.5	71.0	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.3	115.3	118.1	—
Real compensation per hour.....	70.8	81.2	84.6	86.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.2	102.5	—
Total unit costs.....	26.5	46.6	77.1	89.6	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.5	108.5	110.4	—
Unit labor costs.....	28.3	48.5	78.2	91.3	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.6	105.8	107.5	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	21.7	41.6	74.2	85.3	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	120.0	115.4	117.9	—
Unit profits.....	36.0	46.6	60.4	94.8	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	86.5	113.8	120.7	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	43.3	69.5	88.6	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.5	114.9	118.9	—
Implicit price deflator.....	27.7	46.6	75.0	90.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.1	107.3	109.2	109.2	111.7	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	51.2	69.7	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.8	104.2	104.4	111.1	113.8	116.1
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	49.4	68.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.3	115.6	118.6	121.5
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	81.2	82.4	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.1	99.6	104.0	103.5	103.0	103.3
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	96.5	97.5	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.5	105.3	109.5	104.1	104.2	104.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	72.0	88.3	91.3	100.0	104.3	110.5	118.6	107.5	114.7	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	78.6	90.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	108.0	111.8	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mining													
21	Mining.....	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	84.9	77.0	71.2	69.0	78.8	77.2	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	82.6	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	82.6	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	94.9	92.2	93.3	-
2121	Coal mining.....	103.9	102.4	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	79.8	78.8	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.8	77.0	77.1	85.5	88.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.1	116.7	103.9	105.1	97.3	97.4	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.7	103.1	106.6	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.9	100.9	106.7	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.7	103.5	-
3111	Animal food.....	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.3	104.9	111.4	105.3	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	106.0	101.5	109.3	107.4	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	102.3	100.3	100.0	99.9	106.2	118.6	111.1	100.7	92.6	94.8	102.0	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.2	103.3	97.9	93.1	-
3115	Dairy products.....	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.4	108.1	114.7	116.0	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.6	109.0	112.0	112.0	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	101.5	86.7	102.3	92.8	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	94.2	95.7	96.0	-
3119	Other food products.....	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	94.8	95.8	100.9	99.0	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	119.1	116.3	-
3121	Beverages.....	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.3	113.2	128.1	123.5	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.5	119.7	138.2	148.8	-
313	Textile mills.....	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	125.8	124.9	124.5	131.9	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.6	114.7	105.3	104.2	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	144.5	154.7	159.5	157.1	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.0	87.0	85.1	105.2	-
314	Textile product mills.....	101.4	98.1	100.0	103.1	115.2	121.3	111.4	99.4	98.3	89.4	98.3	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	100.6	98.4	100.0	106.2	115.4	119.1	108.6	100.4	101.7	88.7	95.9	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	101.7	115.5	-
315	Apparel.....	114.7	113.9	100.0	105.9	97.7	100.7	97.5	67.4	58.9	53.8	55.9	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	64.7	64.3	69.3	69.7	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	116.2	115.2	100.0	108.5	100.9	100.7	97.7	67.7	56.9	50.1	51.7	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	70.7	71.7	72.7	81.0	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.8	128.4	129.4	133.7	125.3	130.6	122.1	132.4	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.0	144.8	142.1	195.9	-
3162	Footwear.....	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	124.2	143.5	-
3169	Other leather products.....	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	160.4	140.4	125.4	-
321	Wood products.....	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.5	110.9	111.5	109.3	105.9	115.7	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	107.8	113.4	108.4	112.0	119.6	123.4	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4	114.0	-
3219	Other wood products.....	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.8	112.1	104.0	114.6	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	93.5	93.9	100.0	104.7	108.7	108.6	109.6	114.5	113.5	112.8	115.8	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.7	115.5	113.6	121.3	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	96.0	95.4	100.0	104.4	108.5	108.8	110.0	116.1	114.1	113.9	114.8	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.6	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.6	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	107.0	112.5	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	107.0	112.5	-
325	Chemicals.....	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.0	108.0	101.3	107.4	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	155.1	131.6	114.2	136.3	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	93.4	110.8	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.2	132.7	145.9	150.8	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	103.8	101.9	97.0	89.0	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	106.2	101.0	93.9	102.8	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	134.9	127.6	123.9	123.7	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	103.5	104.4	98.0	110.7	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	91.2	92.8	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.8	108.7	107.1	101.7	101.6	107.2	-
3261	Plastics products.....	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	104.5	99.6	98.9	103.8	-
3262	Rubber products.....	95.0	95.5	100.0	104.1	106.2	110.0	114.9	117.0	109.6	112.0	120.9	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.4	99.4	105.7	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	122.4	117.0	100.7	106.3	-

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
3272	Glass and glass products.....	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.3	115.3	118.8	127.3	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.5	88.2	91.7	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.4	111.3	101.3	111.0	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.7	104.4	118.7	-
331	Primary metals.....	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	106.4	123.0	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.4	151.6	118.7	142.7	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.8	67.5	55.7	72.0	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.2	121.7	119.8	128.8	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.5	123.0	104.9	114.5	-
3315	Foundries.....	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.8	119.7	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	94.7	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.6	110.5	101.3	106.5	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.6	126.1	117.1	127.7	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.6	101.9	107.7	124.3	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.7	106.3	96.7	98.9	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	97.7	105.7	-
3325	Hardware.....	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	86.0	94.4	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.8	115.2	110.7	119.7	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.0	108.6	95.2	102.4	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.0	118.6	110.5	119.1	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	111.4	112.6	-
333	Machinery.....	95.7	93.5	100.0	107.7	108.5	114.7	117.7	119.6	117.4	111.3	121.6	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	96.3	94.1	100.0	112.3	119.5	123.9	124.2	126.0	126.7	116.9	130.0	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.1	112.2	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	116.0	121.4	118.6	123.8	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	112.1	118.4	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.6	116.8	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	87.9	97.5	100.0	110.4	96.9	101.2	96.9	95.1	92.2	80.7	89.9	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.8	123.6	118.8	126.4	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.9	154.7	172.5	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.1	369.0	353.5	289.0	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	96.6	105.1	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.9	93.1	62.2	66.6	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.2	161.2	214.1	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	98.4	100.3	100.0	105.8	121.9	124.4	129.2	135.5	135.6	134.8	147.5	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	93.9	89.0	100.0	114.5	128.9	129.8	125.0	133.1	185.8	181.7	201.1	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	107.3	113.3	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.5	125.3	121.1	123.1	-
3352	Household appliances.....	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	118.9	118.8	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.1	110.6	118.1	119.7	125.5	118.7	110.9	106.6	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.4	101.5	107.0	103.7	95.8	112.9	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	85.6	89.1	100.0	108.9	107.8	113.3	114.9	126.1	120.2	114.7	132.8	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.7	115.3	145.3	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.8	103.9	97.1	102.5	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	85.9	87.9	100.0	104.7	105.5	109.9	108.4	114.7	109.2	110.4	129.3	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.0	110.2	106.5	114.5	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	111.8	124.1	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.7	123.4	128.2	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.7	188.4	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.2	107.4	108.7	107.8	111.8	100.1	106.9	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	107.5	112.1	99.0	109.4	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.2	110.3	112.2	106.7	106.0	107.6	93.5	94.3	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.4	122.9	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.6	130.6	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	122.9	130.9	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	112.6	124.7	-
Wholesale trade													
42	Wholesale trade.....	94.4	95.4	100.0	105.5	113.0	115.2	117.7	118.6	115.2	112.6	121.5	123.8
423	Durable goods.....	88.8	91.8	100.0	106.4	118.8	124.8	129.1	129.8	125.8	115.8	132.8	141.1
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	87.5	90.0	100.0	106.6	114.5	120.6	132.0	131.8	112.1	97.8	122.7	130.8
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.8	117.9	117.2	121.0	115.6	97.9	96.4	103.1	105.3
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	86.9	94.1	100.0	109.5	116.8	119.8	117.9	117.0	117.6	111.3	118.0	124.6
4234	Commercial equipment.....	67.1	81.4	100.0	114.3	135.9	155.3	168.1	181.9	199.1	203.8	234.4	244.0
4235	Metals and minerals.....	97.3	97.7	100.0	101.5	110.9	108.5	104.1	97.9	89.6	78.3	84.5	82.9
4236	Electric goods.....	95.7	92.5	100.0	104.5	122.9	129.2	137.7	145.0	144.6	142.9	167.0	176.4
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.5	112.8	115.4	121.2	120.8	114.0	102.1	111.3	114.5
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.2	112.3	120.5	123.3	118.1	121.4	101.4	114.3	129.7

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.9	112.3	111.3	102.7	98.8	96.5	87.3	91.0	93.9
424	Nondurable goods.....	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.7	112.1	115.1	115.0	116.0	113.6	117.1	119.7	118.4
4241	Paper and paper products.....	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.8	111.6	119.5	116.3	119.9	107.3	107.9	110.6	107.1
4242	Druggists' goods.....	95.7	94.6	100.0	120.8	137.0	155.1	164.4	165.7	171.5	185.8	192.3	205.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.5	110.7	121.2	122.3	127.1	125.5	122.5	128.7	121.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	103.9	103.4	100.0	108.0	109.0	110.5	111.9	115.1	110.5	114.1	116.3	116.2
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.8	108.7	107.3	110.9	110.8	114.1	124.0	120.0	98.1
4246	Chemicals.....	95.5	94.1	100.0	105.9	107.2	102.4	99.8	103.8	105.0	92.8	110.7	110.2
4247	Petroleum.....	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.7	113.1	108.9	104.2	99.5	95.6	99.7	98.4	97.9
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.1	98.6	100.2	103.2	105.0	101.0	101.0	94.3	91.8
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.6	110.0	112.1	108.7	101.7	98.3	103.9	106.5	104.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade.....	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	109.9	112.6	116.8	119.9	117.2	117.9	120.9	123.5
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	95.5	100.3	102.4
4411	Automobile dealers.....	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.3	106.5	107.6
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.7	105.8	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	91.0	92.6	92.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	100.8	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.1	106.1	105.4	103.1	98.7	94.8	93.3	93.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.6	112.1	113.9	117.5	123.5	123.6	128.4	134.0	141.9
4421	Furniture stores.....	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.6	117.2	119.7	116.5	118.9	123.4	129.7
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.1	114.5	116.5	118.2	127.9	131.9	139.9	147.2	157.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	93.5	96.6	100.0	104.7	110.5	110.1	111.0	112.2	111.8	106.4	111.2	114.8
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	94.6	96.1	100.0	104.7	109.9	110.6	111.4	111.1	108.8	103.1	106.3	109.5
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.4	150.9	156.1
445	Food and beverage stores.....	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.2	113.3	115.6	112.2	113.6	115.6	116.7
4451	Grocery stores.....	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.3	110.2	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.8	112.3	112.9
4452	Specialty food stores.....	93.6	102.9	100.0	104.8	110.7	113.0	122.8	129.2	124.8	129.7	130.8	131.8
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.8	126.5	131.0	139.5	129.5	130.4	144.0	147.5
446	Health and personal care stores.....	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
447	Gasoline stations.....	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	94.2	96.4	100.0	106.2	106.7	112.8	123.2	132.9	138.0	134.7	143.5	143.1
4481	Clothing stores.....	92.0	96.1	100.0	104.8	104.5	112.8	123.7	135.1	145.1	143.9	152.5	151.5
4482	Shoe stores.....	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.6	99.5	105.2	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.9	111.3	116.1
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.0	125.8	137.1	125.6	118.5	129.5	125.5
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	94.5	98.3	100.0	102.4	115.4	126.4	130.6	125.2	126.2	134.6	142.3	151.6
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	95.5	97.3	100.0	102.8	118.8	130.9	139.1	134.2	134.8	144.8	151.4	158.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	92.7	100.5	100.0	101.5	108.0	116.7	112.3	105.2	106.8	111.0	121.3	137.6
452	General merchandise stores.....	93.2	96.8	100.0	106.3	109.5	113.4	116.8	117.6	116.1	118.7	117.5	115.8
4521	Department stores.....	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	96.6	91.4
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	82.5	92.4	100.0	106.4	107.8	112.1	115.0	121.6	119.3	123.0	123.3	124.3
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.6	114.6	126.0	130.0	126.8	119.6	124.3	137.6
4531	Florists.....	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.8	110.8	125.7	113.0	121.3	127.4	137.1	165.4
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	90.0	93.5	100.0	108.8	121.6	128.2	143.3	151.8	149.9	156.1	167.0	182.5
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	81.9	85.9	100.0	104.1	104.9	106.6	112.7	123.5	132.9	116.3	122.4	139.8
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	110.5	102.8	100.0	104.6	100.9	104.0	115.2	118.3	106.8	94.3	95.5	105.6
454	Nonstore retailers.....	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.9	121.3	126.0	148.8	163.1	166.7	174.8	182.2	213.0
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.3	134.2	145.4	175.9	196.4	187.2	194.8	207.0	237.3
4542	Vending machine operators.....	121.8	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.4	117.0	125.6	111.0	114.3	135.7
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.5	94.2	87.1	93.3	96.5	101.3	106.1	99.7	113.4
Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation.....	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.5	140.8	150.1	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.6	112.0	-
484	Truck transportation.....	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.5	98.3	106.9	-
4841	General freight trucking.....	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.2	98.3	109.2	-
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.4	105.8	102.9	97.5	111.4	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.7	97.6	107.5	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	116.6	103.0	100.0	105.1	107.3	106.5	106.2	109.6	115.9	115.0	110.9	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	87.7	82.7	84.2	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6	-

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.4	103.0	102.8	103.2	101.4	99.0	101.8	109.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.9	96.5	117.6	-
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	99.9	99.6	100.0	108.1	110.4	110.9	116.3	119.7	121.0	122.5	131.3	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	102.9	101.2	100.0	105.1	100.0	97.3	101.0	101.9	99.2	97.6	101.3	-
5112	Software publishers.....	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.9	145.6	154.2	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	108.7	103.7	100.0	100.8	103.9	111.1	118.7	125.0	120.3	128.4	128.8	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.7	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.5	113.8	121.7	130.9	134.4	135.5	151.8	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	97.0	94.3	100.0	99.5	102.4	105.3	113.6	115.3	115.7	114.1	131.2	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	108.7	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.1	187.8	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	126.1	131.9	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	238.6	297.1	344.4	-
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking.....	95.4	95.4	100.0	103.1	104.0	108.9	112.2	116.1	114.9	126.9	122.9	-
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental.....	97.9	96.9	100.0	106.5	104.7	98.1	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.5	128.6	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	107.0	99.7	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.2	123.4	120.0	114.8	99.5	99.1	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.7	148.6	185.1	-
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services.....	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.9	83.0	82.2	78.5	87.3	83.3	79.4	82.1	-
54131	Architectural services.....	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.7	107.2	-
54133	Engineering services.....	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.3	116.5	113.8	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.4	114.6	115.2	118.7	125.2	131.1	143.4	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.0	108.0	-
	Administrative and waste services												
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	67.1	79.4	100.0	108.0	120.8	126.9	146.5	176.9	203.7	205.1	198.3	-
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	83.2	86.7	100.0	113.0	128.3	144.2	140.1	145.8	157.4	172.0	192.3	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	94.1	90.5	100.0	125.5	150.9	173.7	186.1	217.8	223.5	235.5	267.7	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.9	110.7	-
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.3	114.4	109.5	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.7	121.9	115.5	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.0	99.2	98.8	-
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	99.2	87.0	100.0	108.3	99.1	109.1	99.0	106.2	106.4	97.8	95.8	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	93.4	95.7	100.0	103.2	106.0	104.4	97.7	111.8	112.3	111.7	114.5	-
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services.....	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5	-
721	Accommodation.....	98.2	96.2	100.0	103.7	111.6	109.0	109.7	109.4	108.8	107.1	109.3	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	98.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.8	109.6	110.0	109.5	108.7	106.7	109.0	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.3	102.8	103.7	105.0	104.5	103.7	103.5	105.9	105.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2	103.2
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	103.8	103.1	103.5	105.1	109.6	107.1
7223	Special food services.....	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.2	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.6	106.9	108.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.2	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.3	119.9	122.1
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.6	102.5	100.9	95.3	97.5	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.7	94.6	91.9	94.8	90.8	86.3	82.2	-
8121	Personal care services.....	96.4	101.9	100.0	106.6	109.3	114.8	113.7	119.3	123.0	113.4	110.9	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	113.3	112.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.5	96.8	96.3	101.1	100.6	94.8	96.1	98.0	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.2	109.2	108.4	103.8	103.0	113.1	116.5	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.7	115.4	99.4	91.1	85.9	92.1	91.9	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	99.1	110.0	109.8	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.4	102.4	101.0	105.3	130.8	160.0	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

1/ Data for most industries are available beginning in 1987 and may be accessed on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/lpc/prprodya.htm>**51. Unemployment rates adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries, seasonally adjusted**

[Percent]

Country	2011	2012	2011				2012			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States.....	8.9	8.1	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8
Canada.....	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3
Australia.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3
Japan.....	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
France.....	9.4	9.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.0
Germany.....	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Italy.....	8.5	10.7	8.1	8.0	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.7	10.8	11.3
Netherlands.....	4.5	5.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.7
Sweden.....	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0
United Kingdom.....	8.1	-	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	-

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for Germany are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published data and therefore should be viewed as a less precise indicator of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 16 Countries* (at www.bls.gov/lpc/flscompare.htm).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (at www.bls.gov/lpc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 16 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617
Australia.....	9,746	9,901	10,084	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868	12,049
Canada.....	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,926	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263	18,434
France.....	26,109	26,432	26,674	26,853	27,033	27,227	27,441	27,656	27,937	28,053	28,102
Germany.....	39,460	39,414	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,495	42,046
Italy.....	23,893	24,052	24,070	24,084	24,179	24,394	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,699	24,820
Japan.....	66,480	65,866	65,496	65,367	65,384	65,555	65,909	65,660	65,361	65,111	65,040
Korea, Republic of.....	22,471	22,921	22,957	23,417	23,743	23,978	24,216	24,346	24,395	24,749	25,099
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	41,830	43,065	43,779	44,401	45,324	45,758	48,243
Netherlands.....	8,156	8,289	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,596	8,679	8,716	8,568	8,572
New Zealand.....	1,952	2,012	2,054	2,109	2,168	2,220	2,257	2,283	2,305	2,332	2,370
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,968	17,668	17,391	17,660
Spain.....	17,874	18,614	19,372	20,024	20,709	21,433	22,036	22,699	22,885	22,941	22,971
Sweden.....	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,695	4,748	4,823	4,877	4,891	4,945	5,004
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	22,072	22,434	23,099	23,880	24,808	25,952
United Kingdom.....	29,107	29,364	29,586	29,814	30,148	30,616	30,802	31,137	31,272	31,424	31,646
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Australia.....	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5	66.5
Canada.....	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0	66.8
France.....	56.1	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.6	56.5	56.3
Germany.....	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.6	59.2
Italy.....	49.7	49.9	49.6	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.1	48.1
Japan.....	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.7
Korea, Republic of.....	61.4	62.0	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.5	60.8	61.0	61.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	57.1	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	57.7	57.8
Netherlands.....	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	63.7	63.3
New Zealand.....	65.8	66.6	66.4	67.0	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.2	68.0	68.4
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	56.1	54.3	54.3
Spain.....	52.7	53.9	55.1	56.1	57.0	58.1	58.6	59.6	59.7	59.8	59.8
Sweden.....	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.9	65.1
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	44.9	44.9	45.5	46.2	47.2	48.4
United Kingdom.....	62.7	62.9	62.9	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2
Employed											
United States.....	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Australia.....	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247	11,435
Canada.....	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969	17,238
France.....	24,063	24,325	24,380	24,442	24,601	24,794	25,218	25,588	25,356	25,400	25,474
Germany.....	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,549	39,544
Italy.....	21,720	21,994	22,020	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,597	22,712
Japan.....	63,460	62,650	62,511	62,641	62,908	63,209	63,509	63,250	62,241	62,011	62,307
Korea, Republic of.....	21,572	22,169	22,139	22,557	22,856	23,151	23,433	23,577	23,506	23,829	24,244
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	40,303	41,492	42,124	42,600	42,803	43,238	45,682
Netherlands.....	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,178	8,183
New Zealand.....	1,846	1,906	1,956	2,024	2,085	2,135	2,174	2,188	2,164	2,180	2,215
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,864	13,453	13,059	13,263
Spain.....	15,970	16,459	17,130	17,810	18,796	19,596	20,202	20,108	18,735	18,309	17,972
Sweden.....	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,487	4,534	4,631
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	20,120	20,415	20,820	20,827	22,112	23,628
United Kingdom.....	27,618	27,835	28,096	28,388	28,681	28,942	29,148	29,354	28,878	28,945	29,086
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4
Australia.....	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0	63.1
Canada.....	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3	62.5
France.....	51.7	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.6	52.1	51.3	51.2	51.0
Germany.....	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	54.4	55.7
Italy.....	45.1	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.0	44.0
Japan.....	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2	56.2
Korea, Republic of.....	59.0	60.0	59.3	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.5	58.6	58.7	59.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	55.0	55.9	55.8	55.5	54.7	54.6	54.8
Netherlands.....	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.9	63.4	62.8	60.8	60.5
New Zealand.....	62.2	63.0	63.2	64.3	65.2	65.7	65.9	65.6	64.0	63.6	63.9
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	42.7	40.8	40.8
Spain.....	47.1	47.7	48.8	49.9	51.7	53.1	53.8	52.8	48.9	47.7	46.8
Sweden.....	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.8	60.4	61.3	61.3	59.5	59.5	60.3
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.3	42.1	44.1
United Kingdom.....	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	58.5	58.2	58.0
Unemployed											
United States.....	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747
Australia.....	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621	614
Canada.....	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294	1,196
France.....	2,046	2,107	2,294	2,411	2,432	2,433	2,223	2,068	2,581	2,653	2,628
Germany.....	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,946	2,502
Italy.....	2,173	2,058	2,050	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,102	2,108
Japan.....	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100	2,733
Korea, Republic of.....	899	752	818	860	887	827	783	769	889	920	855
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,573	1,655	1,801	2,521	2,520	2,561
Netherlands.....	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390	389
New Zealand.....	106	106	98	85	83	85	83	95	141	152	155
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,104	4,215	4,332	4,397
Spain.....	1,904	2,155	2,242	2,214	1,913	1,837	1,834	2,591	4,150	4,632	4,999
Sweden.....	227	234	264	300	361	332	293	296	404	411	373
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,952	2,019	2,279	3,053	2,696	2,324
United Kingdom.....	1,489	1,529	1,490	1,426	1,467	1,674	1,654	1,783	2,394	2,479	2,560
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9
Australia.....	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.1
Canada.....	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.1	6.5
France.....	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	9.2	9.5	9.4
Germany.....	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.1	6.0
Italy.....	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.5	8.5
Japan.....	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.2
Korea, Republic of.....	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.5	5.3
Netherlands.....	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.5
New Zealand.....	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	23.9	24.9	24.9
Spain.....	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	11.4	18.1	20.2	21.8
Sweden.....	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.1	8.3	8.3	7.5
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	9.0	9.9	12.8	10.9	9.0
United Kingdom.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.9	8.1

¹ Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

² Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

³ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 16 Countries at www.bls.gov/lrc/lscmparelf.htm*. Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* at

53. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 countries

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Output per hour																
United States.....	70.9	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	100.0	108.5	118.0	123.4	127.6	134.4	131.8	137.3	152.7	155.7
Australia.....	87.3	88.2	92.7	96.0	93.6	98.4	100.0	104.8	104.2	105.3	107.8	109.8	106.5	111.1	112.0	107.5
Belgium.....	88.3	93.8	95.0	94.3	98.2	97.6	100.0	101.6	106.0	108.0	109.0	114.2	115.4	108.8	113.2	113.4
Canada.....	82.9	86.4	90.8	94.8	100.1	97.8	100.0	99.6	100.4	104.0	106.8	107.3	106.1	104.7	108.5	110.6
Czech Republic.....	64.9	67.5	68.5	76.9	88.1	94.7	100.0	106.9	115.5	133.9	159.3	168.6	183.6	186.2	210.4	231.7
Denmark.....	87.2	94.6	94.2	95.8	98.8	99.0	100.0	104.0	109.6	112.3	118.7	120.7	114.2	115.1	125.2	128.1
Finland.....	67.6	71.1	75.3	80.8	90.4	93.9	100.0	106.3	113.4	118.8	132.7	145.3	138.9	116.1	129.1	128.9
France.....	78.3	82.1	86.1	89.9	95.1	96.3	100.0	103.3	107.2	112.1	116.5	119.6	115.5	115.4	122.4	125.1
Germany.....	83.1	88.0	88.4	90.2	97.0	99.7	100.0	104.1	108.4	113.7	125.1	129.8	124.6	106.9	115.0	120.2
Italy.....	95.6	97.1	95.7	96.4	100.9	100.8	100.0	98.1	100.3	102.9	105.7	107.2	105.1	98.5	107.7	107.3
Japan.....	88.1	91.1	92.1	94.5	99.5	97.4	100.0	105.3	111.5	118.8	121.6	128.9	134.3	125.9	144.5	140.4
Korea, Republic of.....	57.7	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	100.0	106.8	117.1	130.7	145.7	156.2	157.3	159.1	172.7	183.1
Netherlands.....	83.8	84.3	86.4	89.9	96.8	97.2	100.0	102.4	109.4	114.6	119.1	125.3	122.7	116.3	125.9	131.0
Norway.....	90.3	91.1	88.6	92.3	95.4	97.6	100.0	108.6	114.7	116.5	112.3	112.3	115.2	116.7	122.0	124.4
Singapore.....	74.5	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	100.0	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.5	107.2	144.7	156.2
Spain.....	89.8	90.7	92.3	93.9	94.9	98.5	100.0	101.7	103.6	106.5	111.8	115.9	114.7	117.2	124.3	130.6
Sweden.....	67.3	73.6	78.2	85.4	91.6	89.4	100.0	108.0	120.3	128.5	139.6	143.7	135.3	121.2	143.8	148.7
Taiwan.....	69.9	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	100.0	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.6	173.8	178.7
United Kingdom.....	80.6	82.8	83.8	88.3	94.0	96.8	100.0	106.0	113.2	118.4	123.6	127.9	129.7	127.9	133.6	139.6
Output																
United States.....	82.0	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	100.0	103.2	111.6	115.5	120.3	124.5	117.2	106.2	118.2	123.2
Australia.....	88.3	90.3	92.4	93.6	95.0	97.0	100.0	102.5	102.5	101.7	102.5	105.5	104.4	101.8	102.5	100.4
Belgium.....	90.1	94.3	95.9	96.3	100.8	101.0	100.0	98.6	102.2	102.2	102.3	105.5	105.2	89.2	93.5	96.6
Canada.....	77.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	100.0	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.8	82.1	86.4	88.5
Czech Republic.....	71.0	75.2	75.9	81.8	92.1	95.1	100.0	104.0	113.7	135.4	159.9	172.3	190.6	170.1	193.7	212.6
Denmark.....	90.1	97.8	98.5	99.2	102.4	102.9	100.0	96.9	98.3	98.0	102.9	105.8	101.9	90.6	92.0	93.3
Finland.....	62.1	68.1	74.7	80.9	92.2	96.3	100.0	102.8	107.7	112.3	126.9	140.5	133.9	99.4	108.5	110.6
France.....	86.5	89.7	93.7	96.8	100.1	100.5	100.0	101.0	102.8	105.1	106.3	108.8	104.2	96.4	99.9	101.0
Germany.....	87.9	91.6	92.8	93.8	100.6	102.5	100.0	101.4	105.5	108.0	117.7	123.6	120.1	93.3	103.9	112.4
Italy.....	96.3	97.3	98.1	97.9	101.5	100.8	100.0	97.5	99.0	99.8	104.0	107.4	103.5	86.4	92.5	93.1
Japan.....	105.7	108.3	102.6	102.2	107.6	101.7	100.0	104.6	110.6	116.3	121.8	129.1	130.2	107.1	126.7	122.1
Korea, Republic of.....	63.4	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	100.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.3	165.5	177.4
Netherlands.....	86.4	87.7	90.3	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	102.9	105.1	108.7	115.1	113.4	103.0	110.1	114.0
Norway.....	97.8	102.8	102.2	102.8	102.1	100.8	100.0	103.3	108.5	113.0	115.8	119.6	124.0	115.4	118.0	120.3
Singapore.....	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	100.0	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.7	181.2	195.0
Spain.....	77.7	82.7	87.7	92.7	96.8	100.1	100.0	100.9	101.3	102.1	104.0	104.3	101.3	88.9	89.4	91.6
Sweden.....	67.5	73.0	79.5	87.0	94.7	93.1	100.0	105.1	115.6	121.6	130.3	135.2	127.9	100.9	120.9	128.3
Taiwan.....	76.1	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	100.0	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.7	190.2	199.4
United Kingdom.....	98.4	100.2	101.0	101.7	104.2	102.6	100.0	99.7	101.8	101.7	103.6	104.6	102.0	92.1	95.6	97.6
Total hours																
United States.....	115.7	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	100.0	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.2	92.7	89.0	77.4	77.4	79.1
Australia.....	101.1	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	100.0	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7	91.6	93.4
Belgium.....	102.0	100.6	101.0	102.1	102.7	103.5	100.0	97.0	96.4	94.7	93.9	92.4	91.2	82.0	82.6	85.2
Canada.....	93.5	95.9	95.7	99.2	103.2	101.3	100.0	99.6	100.7	98.6	94.8	92.2	88.4	78.5	79.7	80.1
Czech Republic.....	109.4	111.4	110.8	106.4	104.5	100.4	100.0	97.3	98.4	101.2	100.4	102.2	103.8	91.3	92.0	91.8
Denmark.....	103.4	103.4	104.6	103.5	103.6	103.9	100.0	93.2	89.7	87.3	86.6	87.7	89.2	78.7	73.5	72.8
Finland.....	91.9	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.6	100.0	96.8	95.0	94.5	95.6	96.7	96.4	85.6	84.1	85.8
France.....	110.5	109.3	108.8	107.7	105.2	104.3	100.0	97.7	95.9	93.8	91.3	90.9	90.2	83.5	81.6	80.7
Germany.....	105.8	104.1	104.9	104.0	103.8	102.8	100.0	97.4	97.3	95.0	94.1	95.2	96.3	87.3	90.3	93.5
Italy.....	100.7	100.2	102.5	101.5	100.6	100.0	100.0	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.2	98.5	87.7	85.9	86.7
Japan.....	120.0	118.9	111.5	108.2	108.1	104.4	100.0	99.3	99.1	97.9	100.2	100.2	96.9	85.1	87.7	87.0
Korea, Republic of.....	109.9	102.2	84.5	92.4	98.8	102.1	100.0	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.2	93.2	90.7	95.8	96.9
Netherlands.....	103.1	103.9	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.9	100.0	96.8	94.0	91.7	91.3	91.9	92.4	88.5	87.4	87.0
Norway.....	108.4	112.8	115.4	111.5	107.0	103.3	100.0	95.1	94.6	97.0	103.1	106.5	107.6	98.9	96.7	96.7
Singapore.....	104.0	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	100.0	99.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.2	130.3	125.2	124.8
Spain.....	86.5	91.2	95.0	98.8	102.1	101.7	100.0	99.2	97.8	95.9	93.0	90.0	88.3	75.9	71.9	70.1
Sweden.....	100.2	99.2	101.7	101.8	103.3	104.1	100.0	97.3	96.1	94.7	93.3	94.1	94.5	83.3	84.0	86.3
Taiwan.....	108.9	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	100.0	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4	109.4	111.6
United Kingdom.....	122.1	121.0	120.6	115.3	110.9	106.0	100.0	94.1	90.0	86.0	83.8	81.8	78.7	72.0	71.6	69.9

53. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 countries

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Unit labor costs																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	100.0	99.5	92.3	91.1	89.9	88.1	93.7	93.7	85.2	85.7
Australia.....	94.4	94.5	94.9	95.4	96.8	97.4	100.0	101.1	105.5	110.9	114.9	117.8	123.2	125.7	125.7	129.6
Belgium.....	97.1	94.8	95.0	97.0	94.9	98.7	100.0	100.6	98.3	98.5	101.1	102.0	104.4	116.0	111.7	110.6
Canada.....	99.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	100.0	103.7	106.5	107.7	110.2	113.0	116.2	119.3	112.4	112.7
Czech Republic.....	91.7	97.1	103.1	96.5	93.3	99.2	100.0	101.1	101.4	90.1	81.9	82.4	79.6	78.3	71.4	66.0
Denmark.....	94.0	89.7	92.6	93.4	92.4	96.6	100.0	102.9	101.2	104.4	102.7	106.5	114.4	117.5	111.1	111.1
Finland.....	118.6	114.8	112.9	109.0	101.6	104.6	100.0	96.8	94.3	93.9	87.0	81.8	87.9	107.9	97.6	100.2
France.....	103.3	102.0	98.1	97.1	96.6	97.9	100.0	99.2	98.8	97.8	97.8	97.1	103.3	107.9	103.7	104.0
Germany.....	102.6	98.7	99.9	100.1	97.8	98.2	100.0	98.0	94.6	91.3	86.3	83.9	89.6	109.0	99.6	97.5
Italy.....	91.1	93.9	93.8	95.2	93.4	96.5	100.0	105.9	107.3	107.6	107.0	108.4	115.5	127.3	119.4	122.4
Japan.....	106.5	106.4	107.9	105.0	99.1	102.6	100.0	93.0	86.7	80.1	77.1	72.5	72.0	77.1	66.4	69.8
Korea, Republic of.....	115.1	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	100.0	98.8	102.7	106.9	105.2	104.6	104.8	109.1	108.4	101.8
Netherlands.....	93.5	95.3	96.9	96.3	93.8	97.5	100.0	101.5	99.1	95.9	95.0	92.9	98.1	107.0	99.6	97.8
Norway.....	79.8	82.6	89.9	91.3	93.2	96.6	100.0	95.6	93.5	95.9	105.7	109.6	112.3	115.8	113.6	115.6
Singapore.....	116.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	100.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.3	95.0	77.7	75.7
Spain.....	97.9	99.2	98.3	96.4	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.8	104.0	107.1	109.5	114.1	121.4	122.2	116.0	111.9
Sweden.....	114.9	110.8	108.3	102.3	99.0	106.2	100.0	96.6	89.1	86.1	81.6	84.3	91.9	106.8	88.1	87.6
Taiwan.....	122.7	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	100.0	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	77.6	70.3	71.5
United Kingdom.....	89.4	91.4	96.7	98.0	96.4	97.3	100.0	99.9	98.2	99.0	100.5	100.2	102.0	106.6	107.4	104.9
Unit labor costs																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	100.0	99.5	92.3	91.1	89.9	88.1	93.7	93.7	85.2	85.7
Australia.....	135.9	129.3	109.8	113.2	103.5	92.6	100.0	121.3	142.9	155.6	159.3	181.8	193.4	183.3	212.8	246.4
Belgium.....	133.8	113.0	111.7	109.3	92.6	93.4	100.0	120.5	129.3	129.8	134.3	147.9	162.6	170.9	156.6	162.9
Canada.....	115.0	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.9	99.8	100.0	116.2	128.5	139.7	152.7	165.3	171.1	164.2	171.4	179.1
Czech Republic.....	110.6	100.3	104.6	91.4	79.1	85.4	100.0	117.3	129.2	123.1	118.7	131.4	152.8	134.4	122.4	122.2
Denmark.....	127.8	107.0	109.0	105.4	90.0	91.4	100.0	123.4	133.2	137.3	136.3	154.3	177.3	172.9	155.7	163.6
Finland.....	162.4	139.1	132.9	122.8	99.3	99.1	100.0	115.9	124.0	123.7	115.6	118.6	137.0	159.0	136.9	147.6
France.....	140.2	121.2	115.3	109.5	94.3	92.7	100.0	118.8	130.0	128.8	130.0	140.9	160.9	159.1	145.4	153.2
Germany.....	141.1	117.7	117.5	112.8	95.5	93.0	100.0	117.3	124.5	120.2	114.7	121.7	139.6	160.6	139.8	143.7
Italy.....	121.0	112.9	110.6	107.2	91.3	91.4	100.0	126.8	141.2	141.7	142.2	157.2	179.9	187.7	167.4	180.3
Japan.....	122.6	110.0	103.1	115.6	115.1	105.7	100.0	100.4	100.4	91.1	83.0	77.1	87.3	103.1	94.8	109.7
Korea, Republic of.....	178.8	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.7	100.0	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	107.0	117.2	114.9
Netherlands.....	129.3	113.7	113.8	108.5	91.6	92.3	100.0	121.6	130.3	126.3	126.2	134.7	152.8	157.7	139.8	144.1
Norway.....	98.7	93.1	95.0	93.4	84.4	85.8	100.0	107.8	110.8	118.9	131.6	149.5	159.1	147.0	150.0	164.8
Singapore.....	148.0	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	100.0	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	117.0	102.1	107.8
Spain.....	136.0	119.2	115.8	108.6	94.6	92.8	100.0	123.1	136.8	141.1	145.5	165.5	189.2	180.1	162.7	164.8
Sweden.....	166.6	140.9	132.5	120.3	105.0	99.9	100.0	116.2	117.9	112.1	107.6	121.3	135.7	135.6	118.8	131.3
Taiwan.....	154.2	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	100.0	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	81.1	77.0	84.1
United Kingdom.....	92.9	99.6	106.7	105.5	97.3	93.2	100.0	108.7	119.8	119.9	123.3	133.5	125.9	111.2	110.4	112.0
Hourly compensation																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	74.6	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	100.0	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.8	118.5	123.5	128.6	130.0	133.5
Australia.....	82.4	83.3	87.9	91.5	90.5	95.9	100.0	106.0	109.9	116.8	123.9	129.3	131.2	139.6	140.8	139.4
Belgium.....	85.7	88.9	90.3	91.5	93.1	96.3	100.0	102.3	104.2	106.4	110.2	116.4	120.5	126.1	126.4	125.4
Canada.....	82.8	84.1	88.8	90.9	93.6	96.3	100.0	103.3	107.0	112.1	117.7	121.3	123.3	124.9	121.9	124.7
Czech Republic.....	59.5	65.6	70.6	74.1	82.2	94.0	100.0	108.0	117.1	120.6	130.4	138.9	146.2	145.8	150.2	153.0
Denmark.....	81.9	84.9	87.2	89.5	91.3	95.6	100.0	107.0	110.8	117.2	122.0	128.5	130.7	135.3	139.1	142.3
Finland.....	80.2	81.6	85.0	88.1	91.9	98.2	100.0	102.9	106.9	111.6	115.5	118.8	122.2	125.2	125.9	129.2
France.....	80.9	83.8	84.5	87.3	91.9	94.4	100.0	102.5	105.9	109.7	113.9	116.2	119.3	124.5	126.9	130.1
Germany.....	85.3	86.8	88.4	90.3	94.9	97.9	100.0	102.0	102.6	103.8	107.9	108.9	111.7	116.5	114.6	117.1
Italy.....	87.1	91.1	89.8	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	103.8	107.6	110.7	113.1	116.2	121.4	125.4	128.6	131.3
Japan.....	93.8	97.0	99.4	99.2	98.6	99.9	100.0	97.9	96.7	95.2	93.8	93.5	96.8	97.1	96.0	98.0
Korea, Republic of.....	66.4	72.7	79.3	79.6	85.2	89.1	100.0	105.5	120.3	139.8	153.2	163.4	164.8	173.6	187.2	186.3
Netherlands.....	78.4	80.3	83.7	86.6	90.7	94.7	100.0	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.1	116.4	120.4	124.4	125.5	128.1
Norway.....	72.1	75.3	79.6	84.2	89.0	94.3	100.0	103.8	107.3	111.7	118.6	123.1	129.4	135.2	138.5	143.8
Singapore.....	86.8	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.0	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.5	101.9	112.4	118.2
Spain.....	87.9	90.0	90.7	90.5	91.9	96.6	100.0	104.5	107.7	114.1	122.4	132.3	139.3	143.1	144.2	146.1
Sweden.....	77.4	81.5	84.7	87.4	90.8	95.0	100.0	104.3	107.1	110.7	113.9	121.0	124.3	129.5	126.7	130.2
Taiwan.....	85.7	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	100.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	118.3	122.1	127.8
United Kingdom.....	72.1	75.7	81.0	86.5	90.6	94.1	100.0	105.9	111.1	117.1	124.2	128.2	132.3	136.4	143.4	146.5

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry, ¹ United States

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	—	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	—	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	—	—	—	128.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,¹ United States

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases.....	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays.....	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases.....	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays.....	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco products:													
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays.....	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile mill products:													
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases.....	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays.....	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel and other textile products:													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and allied products:													
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays.....	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays.....	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied products:													
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays.....	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum and coal products:													
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays.....	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays.....	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather and leather products:													
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays.....	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and public utilities													
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays.....	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays.....	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade:													
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays.....	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays.....	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases.....	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays.....	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services													
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays.....	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

² Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2005

Event or exposure ¹	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) ²	2005 ³	
			Number	Percent
All events	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Highway	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	686	718	13
Moving in same direction	117	151	175	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	254	265	5
Moving in intersection	151	137	134	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	264	310	345	6
Noncollision	372	335	318	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	298	274	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	378	335	340	6
Noncollision accident	321	277	281	5
Overturned	212	175	182	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	376	369	391	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	129	136	140	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area	171	166	176	3
Water vehicle	105	82	88	2
Aircraft	263	206	149	3
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides	766	602	567	10
Shooting	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	216	207	180	3
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by object	567	560	607	11
Struck by falling object	364	345	385	7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	77	89	94	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	256	278	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	128	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	118	109	2
Falls	714	763	770	13
Fall to lower level	636	669	664	12
Fall from ladder	106	125	129	2
Fall from roof	153	154	160	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	117	123	117	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	498	501	9
Contact with electric current	290	265	251	4
Contact with overhead power lines	132	118	112	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	114	136	2
Oxygen deficiency	92	74	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled	103	95	93	2
Explosion	92	78	65	1

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

NOTE: Totals for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.